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ABSTRACT

This Library Information Network for Community Colleges (LINCC) collection assessment provides detailed data for bibliographic records of monographs in the LINCC database of library/learning resource (L/LRC) collections of Florida's 28 public community colleges. Data were analyzed by five broad subject groupings and 47 individual subject disciplines for the time period 1970-1998. The data were analyzed from three perspectives: the statewide aggregated database; three peer groups arranged by enrollment size; and each individual college collection. The four main analyses employed were median age, subjects as a proportion of total resources, proportions of subject by time interval, and the ration of monographic records to full-time equivalent students. The first section of this report covers the analysis of the aggregate LINCC database as a whole, and the three groupings of Florida community colleges by size of enrollment are analyzed as peer groups in the second section. Data tables and figures are appended. (AEF)

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Florida Community College Library Collection Assessment

February 10, 1999

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College Center for Library Automation

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Florida Community College Library Collection Assessment

Executive Summary

LINCC Collection Assessment provides detailed data for bibliographic records of monographs in the LINCC database of library/learning resource (L/LRC) collections of Florida's 28 public community colleges. Data were analyzed by five broad subject groupings and 47 individual subject disciplines for the time period 1970-1998, nearly 30 years. The data were analyzed from three perspectives: the statewide aggregated database, three peer groups arranged by enrollment size, and each individual college collection. The major findings of the study:

- The overall median age of monographs recorded in the LINCC database is 23.6 years. Humanities materials have the highest median age at 26.44 years; Sciences and Technologies the lowest median ages at 19 years and 21 years respectively. The Social Sciences have a median age of 23 years.
- Over one-third of the bibliographic records in LINCC are for materials more than 30 years old, while only 23 percent of the records are for materials published in the 1990s. In the Sciences, 40 percent of the total number of records are for materials published prior to 1970. In Technologies, fully 62 percent of the materials are prior to 1980.
- The LINCC aggregated resources database and the majority of the individual L/LRC's show a decline in the number of bibliographic records for materials published in each five year period from 1970 to the present, suggesting a decline in acquisitions. In many cases the decline is a straight line downward for each five-year period in the study. In most collections the decline has been much steeper since the late 1980s.
- Within the general decline in number in acquisitions, the total number of records in the database for Humanities monographs has declined by 9 percentage points in three decades. The number of records for the Social Sciences has increased by 8 percentage points and the Sciences have increased by 10 percentage points. Thus the Humanities have declined in percentage share and the Social Sciences and Sciences have increased in percentage share of total collections.
- The proportions of the total in LINCC for each of the major broad subject categories and selected subject disciplines correspond to national collecting patterns in academic libraries and trends in book production.
- The ratio of numbers of monographs as shown by bibliographic records to full-time equivalent (FTE) students exhibits a wide range across the 28 colleges, from a low of 4.95 to a high of 37 books per student. The smallest libraries have the highest number of books per student. The lowest ratios concentrate in the larger libraries with the medium-sized libraries in the middle range.

- By peer group, the median ages do not differ markedly from the LINCC median ages by broad subject categories. The large college peer group medians most closely correspond to the LINCC medians. The medium and small college peer groups both have higher overall median ages than LINCC and the large-size group.
- A continual update model is recommended for future collection management—proposing the addition of 5 percent new materials and the withdrawal of 5 percent outdated materials annually.

LINCC Library Assessment Collection

Report

Background

A research group for the LINCC Library Collection Assessment project was formed in fall 1994. The collaborators in this endeavor were members of the administration from the College Center for Library Automation (CCLA, which operates LINCC) and two researchers, one from each of the schools of information science education in Florida. The study conducted by this group was the first statewide collection analysis of community college monograph collections drawn totally from machine-readable data. The results of the first collection analysis project were presented at a *Library Research Seminar I*, "Partners and Paradigms," held in Tallahassee, Florida, November 1-2, 1996.¹

This 1996 study analyzed the statewide LINCC database as a whole. The major finding of the analysis by imprint year was that the monographic resources of Florida community colleges are significantly out of date. The analysis further revealed that in the 1990s, the number of older materials had increased in percentage share to that of current materials. The analysis by subject divisions revealed that outdated materials are prevalent in all major subject divisions including the sciences and technology, in which currency of materials is imperative. The profile by age obtained for the aggregated resources database and three individual library/learning resource centers (L/LRCs) suggested that more in-depth quantitative analysis was called for.

In 1996, W. Lee Hisle was commissioned by the Florida Division of Community Colleges (DCC) to conduct a formal program review of the community college L/LRCs in Florida. Hisle's qualitative study complemented the CCLA LINCC study, finding dissatisfaction with the state of the resources in the L/LRC's. The results of the LINCC study were cited in the Hisle report.² Reacting to the findings of the two studies, the DCC included a line for a one-time appropriation addressing the need for remedial funding for the L/LRC's collections in its formal budget request to the 1998 Legislature. This request was not funded, and the issue of collection upgrades is again addressed in the DCC's 1999 legislative budget request.

Also in 1996, the Learning Resources Standing Committee of the Division of Community Colleges requested a proposal from the researchers of the initial LINCC study to conduct an assessment of all 28 Florida community college L/LRC's individually as well as examining the aggregate database. Subsequent to this request, the administration of CCLA retained Dr. Anna Perrault to continue the collection assessment and complete the analysis for the 28 community colleges.

Research Design

The data for the initial study had been extracted from LINCC in March 1996. For the 1998 study, data extraction took place during the period May-June, 1998. The study has two main

components—the analysis of monographic bibliographic records as a whole, and separate analyses for each of the 28 community colleges.

Five broad subject groupings and 47 individual subject categories were defined for the study. These subject divisions and the Library of Congress class letters used to construct them can be found in a table in Appendix A.

Four main analyses are employed in this report:

1. Median Age
2. Subjects as a proportion of total resources
3. Proportions of subject by time interval
4. Monographic records to full-time equivalent students (FTE) ratio

Organization of this Report

The first section of this report covers the analysis of the aggregate LINCC database as a whole. This section is often referred to as the “LINCC report.” The narrative interprets the data presented in a series of tables and figures. The tables for the report are numbered in roman numerals. The tables within the narrative are numbered in arabic numerals. The Table I series and Figure 1 series display the aggregate data for LINCC as a whole by median age of monographs by the five broad subject divisions and 47 individual subject disciplines defined for the study. The Table II series displays the data calculated by percentage share of total within the time periods defined for the study. Table III and Figures 2-6 calculate the percentage share of each subject area by the time intervals. Table IV contains data on number of monographic bibliographic records in ratio to student FTEs.

In addition to the data analysis for the LINCC aggregated resources base, the three groupings of Florida community colleges by size of enrollment are analyzed as peer groups. Tables and figures with the same numbering scheme are produced for the peer groups. The peer group analysis is included with the statewide LINCC report and referred to in the individual institution reports.

Each community college’s total monographic resources are analyzed in a separate report. Each institution has received a copy of the full LINCC report and an individualized report for that community college L/LRC. The data are at the institutional level; campuses or satellite collections are not individually analyzed. Although the LINCC report and the college report are separate, the optimum interpretation will be obtained by using the two reports together.

Interpretation of Results

Rationale

The assessment of the state of the collections in the 28 Florida community colleges rests upon a concept of the mission and purposes of community college collections. In light of existing standards and Southern Association of Colleges and Schools criteria, the assumption

is that community college L/LRC collections should be regarded as primarily for reference service and support of the instructional curricula of the institution. It follows that these collections are not being developed for retrospective research strengths, but to serve the current informational and instructional needs of the students and others affiliated with the institution. It is recognized that retrospective depth may be desirable in the literary and historically oriented scholarly disciplines and that standard texts do not become outdated. With these exceptions, community college collections in all fields should emphasize up-to-date, accurate information and current critical theory where appropriate. The evaluative comments in this report are based upon this rationale.

The data in this report are for numbers of monographic bibliographic records by imprint year. The evaluative comments are focused on the monographic collections, which are only one component of the resources provided by community college libraries. Besides printed monographs and serials, libraries are now devoting funds to the purchase or licensing of electronic information products. The expanded set of resources in multiple formats affects budget allocation decisions, which may mean less funding devoted to the purchase of monographs. The budgetary allocations and how they affect the development of the monograph collections are beyond the scope of this collection assessment project. It is assumed these considerations will enter into the interpretation of the data at the local level.

The Aggregate LINCC Resources Database

The LINCC database reflects the aggregated resources of all 28 community college L/LRC collections in Florida. The holdings in LINCC are the combined universe of monographic publications available in the Florida community college system for resource sharing. The LINCC system facilitates free resource sharing among all the colleges.

The data analysis concentrates on the distribution of publications by subject and age. The first and most striking analysis is the calculation of median age for the aggregated resources according to five broad subject groupings and 47 individual disciplines and fields defined for the study.

Median Age (Table I)

Summary Table 1 below, Table I, and Figure 1 display median age data for the LINCC database. In the calculations for median age, all pre-1970 titles are counted as 1970 because individual title ages prior to that date are not available in the study data. Thus the median age calculation uses 1970 as a base year. The maximum median age is 28 years because of the base year of 1970. Actual median age of the collections would be older if median age were calculated on an individual title basis. Likewise, the calculation is performed using the number of titles for the five-year periods. Actual median age might differ slightly if the calculations were made using a number of titles for each individual year in the analysis. The median ages for the LINCC aggregated resources database are calculated on data extracted for LINCC as a whole. The calculations for the tier groupings by enrollment size of institution were performed by adding together data for each of the individual colleges. That is, the absolute numbers were added to make tier group totals and the median age data for the group by subjects was calculated from one total. Thus, the data are truly “aggregated” and

there are slight discrepancies between the peer group averages and the LINCC medians. These discrepancies occur because of the procedure necessary to obtain the median age calculations by the size tiers.

Subject	Year Reached 50 Percent	Median Age in Years
General	1970	27.76
Humanities	1971	26.44
Soc. Sciences	1975	22.97
Sciences	1978	19.19
Technologies	1976	21.31
LINCC Total	1974	23.59

Table 1: Median Age of Monographs Represented by Bibliographic Records in LINCC

For the LINCC database the overall median age is close to 24 years. Half of the titles were published prior to 1974 and half after 1974. Median age ranges from a low of 19 years for the Sciences to a high of 28 years in the General category. The median ages of publication dates for all categories are in the 1970s. While a 26-year median age may not be cause for concern in the Humanities, 23 years is high for the Social Sciences, which include business, psychology, education, political science and law.

The Sciences have a median age of 19 years, but Technologies have a median age of 21 years. While many older standard texts in the basic sciences may still be useful, the materials in the applied engineering and technological fields should be current for those fields. Although the Sciences and Technology have lower median ages than the Humanities and Social Sciences, the median ages for all of the broad subject groupings are high. Fully half of the material is in titles published prior to 1974. If material is to be considered “current,” median age should be closer to the mid 1980s—in which case approximately half of the titles would be less than 15 years old.

Further interpretation of the median age data is problematic. In order to adjust median ages there needs to be some idea of the rate at which materials become obsolescent. Median age will be lower for disciplines or fields which have higher obsolescence rates. Rates of weeding and acquisitions are also factors affecting median age interpretation. Withdrawing older materials lowers the median age of a category. Conversely, not weeding older materials raises the median age unless acquisitions of newer materials increase to offset the “weight” of the older materials.

From the 1940s through the early 1980s, studies were conducted on the obsolescence of literature in a variety of disciplines. The landmark study of the effects of age on use was that of Fussler and Simon who found that use dropped off continuously, more rapidly in the earlier years after publication and then more slowly.³ There are no hard and fast

obsolescence rates established for the monographic literature of various fields. The majority of the research has concentrated on the journal literature and many of the use patterns found in older studies may not pertain today.

A study related to median age consideration was conducted by Hodowanec at the University of Akron in the early 1980s.⁴ He sought to develop a Priority Weighting Formula for book budget allocation. The formula was based upon determining annual book obsolescence rates for individual instructional departments within a university. The obsolescence rates were calculated through defining periods of "peak use" which revealed the "immediacy" of user need, and the magnitude of peak use which reveals the "intensity" of user need. These factors were used to calculate the percent of annual decline in use by four broad divisions and more specific subject categories. The study found a range in obsolescence rates by subject discipline from a low of 2.27 percent a year in foreign languages to a high of 8.50 percent in the business collection. For the major divisions the percentage obsolescence rates were:

- Fine arts and humanities, 4.27 percent
- Life science, 4.36 percent
- Pure and applied sciences, 4.38 percent
- Social and behavioral sciences, 4.69 percent

The overall average library obsolescence rate was 4.64 percent a year.⁵ Thus, close to 5 percent of a collection becomes obsolete each year. From his findings Hodowanec formed several conclusions that are relevant to consideration of currency in library materials by discipline. He observed that

*...substantial growth and expansion of theory, research, and publication in a particular instructional field (e.g., business) seem to result in a higher annual rate of book obsolescence for that field's curriculum-supporting collection. ...Moreover, academic fields which are in a developmental or redevelopment state, undergoing refinements in methodology and technology of their informational domain (e.g., industrial education, home economics, and computer science) tend likewise, to demonstrate higher than average rates of obsolescence in their collections. Conversely, academic fields that rely upon revised versions or new editions of already existing materials (e.g., English) tend to amass collections with below average annual obsolescence rates. Finally, certain instructional fields and certain curriculum offerings are primarily textbook oriented. When these fields and courses do not exhibit rapid expansion of theory, research, and publication, their curriculum-supporting collections tend to have below average annual use and obsolescence.*⁶

The interpretations of the data for the community college collections in the LINCC study are congruent with these observations by Hodowanec. While the percentage rates of obsolescence per year in his study were derived from one case study on a medium-sized, four-year institution, the findings can be employed to suggest that an average withdrawal rate

of 5 percent a year is reasonable for any collection in which currency of information is a priority. The withdrawal of older materials would in turn lower the median ages according to the patterns of currency and obsolescence in various disciplines.

Because community colleges are not building research collections, the expectation would be for a lower median age than found in the LINCC study. This topic will be taken up again later in this report.

Subjects as a Proportion of Total Resources (Table II)

Patterns of collection development over time can be traced by analyzing the percentage share of total for subject groupings within the same time interval and comparing the changes in these percentages moving forward in time. Table 2 below shows the percentage shares of total within the time periods defined for the study for the five broad subject groupings.

Publication Date Interval	Pre'70	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-98	All Pub Dates
General	0.50	0.22	0.29	0.27	0.32	0.42	0.35	0.36
Humanities	44.73	34.12	31.01	30.13	31.01	27.36	25.16	35.82
Soc. Sci.	40.59	47.20	46.66	44.90	44.02	47.37	48.64	44.21
Sciences	10.09	11.52	13.58	17.11	18.39	19.45	20.94	13.71
Technology	4.10	6.93	8.47	7.60	6.26	5.39	5.01	5.90
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 2: Broad Subject Categories as a Percentage of All Titles (LINCC) by Time Period

Reading vertically down the pre-'70 column, it can be seen that the Humanities make up 45 percent of the total number of titles in the pre-'70 time period. The Social Sciences comprise 41 percent of all titles in the pre-'70 time period, etc. Table 2 clearly shows the shift in percentage share of the five broad subject divisions from the formative days of collection building in the 1960s and 1970s to the present. The Humanities have steadily declined as a percentage share of the total collective resources database. With a 45 percent share in titles published prior to 1970, the Humanities now comprise only 36 percent of the collective resources database, a decline of 9 percentage points in three decades. Furthermore, the two time periods in the 1990s show a sharp decline from the average 30 percent share the Humanities held in the 1970s and 1980s. This pattern of decline of percentage share of total follows the same trend as the collections of four-year academic institutions, although the decrease is somewhat steeper here.⁷

The change in percentage share of total for the Social Sciences displays a more even pattern than that of the Humanities. The Social Sciences were 41 percent of total in pre-1970 titles, rising to 47 percent of total in the 1970s, and up to 48 percent of total in the 1990s. The Social Sciences have increased their share of total by 8 percentage points over the past three decades.

The most dramatic shift in percentage of total occurs in the Sciences. While only 10 percent of total for pre-'70 imprints, the Sciences comprise 20 percent of total in the 1990s, a full 10 percentage point gain. For the collective resources database as a whole, the Sciences comprise nearly 14 percent of total titles. The lower overall percentage share of the LINCC database for the Sciences is caused by the number of older imprints in the Sciences.

Materials in Technology are only 4 percent of total for pre-1970 imprints. The applied fields in Technology are not subjects in which a large number of monographs are published. Since these are areas in which current materials are most important, the lower percentage share in older materials is appropriate. Through the 1970s these fields gained in percentage share of total, then began to lose share again in the 1980s, such that Technology's share of total in the 1990s is 5 percent. The lower percentage share of total may not be cause for concern, but many computer science titles do classify in technology. With the increased emphasis on applied technology in the curricula, it would seem that acquisitions in Technology would have increased as a percent of total share in the late 1980s and in the 1990s. The higher percentage share of total in the middle years of the 1970s and early 1980s may be an indication that the collections are holding larger numbers of materials for these imprint years which are now outdated information.

To put these percentage shares by subject division into a broader perspective, data for LINCC can be compared with book production statistics, data on *Choice* reviews and data for other library peer groups. These data are shown in Table 3.

The shifts in percentage share by broad subject groupings and professional fields are similar to the shifting in percentage shares by subject in book production. Book production has risen every year since 1980, but the percentage shares by subject have not risen equally. In the ten year period from 1979/80 to 1989/90, the average increase in book production was 40 percent for the 10-year period. The fields of business, medicine, law, history, engineering, general sciences and technology, literature, mathematics and computer science, and the military/naval sciences were all above the average. The fields of mathematics and computer science had an increase of 140 percent. Up until the mid 1970s, the fields of biography, education, literature/drama, and history made up the bulk of monographic publication. After 1970, the humanities and certain social science fields declined as a proportion of total publication. The largest decline was in the literature/drama category which prior to 1970 had a 17.2 percentage share of total publication but by 1981 was down to a 9 percent share. The declines in the humanities were counter-balanced by increases in book production in professional and applied fields with a shift of 9 percentage points into business, law, medicine and technology.⁸ These trends in the increase in book production and shifts to the professional and science/technology applied fields have continued through the 1990s.

Table 3 contains data for percentage share by the broad subject divisions from a number of different data sources. The first two columns are for book production and *Choice* reviews. The data in columns 3-5 are from a 1996 OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis CD (CACD) product for the years 1985-1994 and are averages by different size groupings of libraries for that 10-year period. Column 5 labeled "All" is an average for the entire CACD database

which contains the holdings of approximately 2,500 libraries. The CACD database includes community colleges and public libraries, although these are not included in the standard peer groups which come with the product.

For all sources of data in Table 3, the proportions for the broad subject groupings are similar. In column 1, book production, in the 1990s, Humanities titles are approximately 32 percent of new titles published annually, Social Sciences 40 percent, and Science and Technology 19 percent.

	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6
Data set Used	Book Production	Choice Reviews	OCLC-AMIGOS CACD College	OCLC-AMIGOS CACD Research	OCLC-AMIGOS CACD All	LINCC
Humanities	32 %	30%	34%	38%	38%	36%
Soc. Sci.	40 %	40%	38 %	42%	44%	44%
Sci/Tech	19%	15%	26 %	18%	19%	20%

Table 3: Comparison of Percentage Shares of Broad Subject Groupings from Six Collection Data Sets

Choice reviews 6,000 books annually. All three broad divisions have lower percentages in *Choice* because reference titles are separated out from the broad subject divisions. Even with this difference, the proportions of reviews in *Choice* closely correspond to the universe of publication by broad subject grouping displayed in column 1: General and Reference (10 percent), Humanities (30 percent), Social Sciences (40 percent), and Science and Technology (15 percent).⁹

In the AMIGOS study for the ten-year period 1985-1994, for four-year colleges, shown in column 3, the Humanities had a consistent 34 percent share of total and the Social Sciences, 38 percent. The Sci/Tech classifications averaged 26 percent of total share. Research libraries (column 4) had slightly different proportions with Humanities at 38 percent, Social Sciences at 42 percent, and the Sci/Tech fields at 18 percent.¹⁰

The data for the ten years in the CACD show larger percentage shares for the Humanities as these disciplines have materials continuously added over a longer span of time. From these data it can be seen that the Social Sciences have been the dominant category in monographs in those academic libraries since the mid-1980s. The percentage share in the 17 Sci/Tech fields has risen along with the Social Sciences and the percentage share for the Humanities has declined. These are national collecting patterns.

The proportions for the LINCC aggregated resources database correspond more closely to the CACD 2,500 libraries in column 5, than to the college peer group in column 3. As can be seen from Table 3, the Florida community college aggregated collection profile does correspond to national collecting patterns.

The shifts in proportions over time for the broad subject groupings in LINCC are most probably a reflection of changing emphases in curricula in higher education over the last thirty years. These collecting patterns follow shifts in book production and are similar to the collecting patterns of other groups of academic libraries. The Sciences and Technologies categories reflect the increase in courses in the health sciences and computer technology fields. The decline in the percentage to total of titles in the Humanities is in line with a shift away from studies in those scholarly disciplines into the applied fields in all of higher education. Tables 4 and 5 below examine collecting patterns in LINCC for specific disciplines.

Publication Date Time Interval	Pre'70	70-74	76-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	96-98	Total LINCC (All Time Periods)
Business	4.30	6.10	7.54	8.71	8.42	9.10	9.08	6.56
Education	3.16	5.10	4.39	4.05	4.08	5.02	6.05	4.11
Elec. Eng.	0.53	0.72	0.90	1.11	0.94	0.88	1.45	1.64
Law	1.34	2.48	2.86	2.84	3.00	3.24	3.15	2.31
Health care	1.34	3.23	5.37	7.44	9.01	10.30	11.68	4.88
Building	1.88	3.10	3.74	2.00	1.75	1.66	1.09	2.68

Table 4: Shifts in Collecting Patterns in Professional Fields As Percentage Share of Total in LINCC by Publication Date Time Period

The data in Table 4 are read horizontally. If the assumption is that withdrawals of outdated materials have not been made in large numbers, the percentage share by time period for each of the professional fields can be regarded as the rate of acquisitions during those time periods. Interpreting the data in this way creates a finding of an increase in share of total for each of the professional fields over the past three decades. The health sciences and business have large increases in percentage share of the total collective resources database. Education and law also increase in share. Only the areas in building construction do not show an increase in share, but these are subjects in which there is a very small amount of publication compared to the larger professional fields.

With such a large increase in share of total by time period for the professional and technical fields, it would logically follow that there would be a corresponding decrease in the rate of acquisitions for titles in the traditional scholarly disciplines. Table 5 displays data for six scholarly subject fields.

With the exception of sociology and mathematics, all of the disciplines in Table 5 show a decline in percentage share of total from the earliest period to the present. The slight increase in mathematics may be attributable to the titles in computer science which classify in the QA's. Sociology, which has a close relationship to the applied social sciences, increases dramatically over the thirty years as a proportion of total. In Table II, Sociology has one of the largest shares of total in the last decade, ranking fourth after business, American literature, and medicine.

As was observed earlier with the Humanities, the language and literature categories exhibit a pattern of declining share of total through the past three decades. Philosophy, religions, and history also decline in percentage share of all subject fields. Older imprints are still viable in all of these disciplines which may have larger shares of older materials because libraries continue to add “new” acquisitions in these areas across a long time span. The physical sciences categories also have a smaller share of total in the last decade than in earlier years.

Publication Date Time Interval	Pre'70	70-74	76-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	96-98	Total LINCC, all Time Periods
Phil. & Rel.	5.63	3.85	3.45	3.17	3.19	3.29	3.23	4.22
Lang. & Lit	32.01	23.11	20.21	20.40	21.85	19.09	17.64	24.93
History	18.40	14.94	11.32	10.16	10.63	11.63	10.50	14.25
Mathematics	1.53	1.26	1.31	2.63	2.53	2.48	2.43	1.81
Phy. Sci.	2.56	2.14	2.05	2.36	2.08	1.95	1.75	2.27
Sociology	3.16	6.77	7.66	7.07	6.99	7.92	9.95	5.87

Table 5: Shifts in Collecting Patterns in Selected Scholarly Fields As Percentage Share of Total in LINCC by Publication Date Time Period

If percentage share of total is used as an indication of acquisitions rates, Tables 4 and 5 clearly show the fields which have been receiving emphasis in the rate of acquisitions in the community colleges. Nearly all of the professional fields and sociology show increases in the rate of acquisitions. These increases in proportion of total do seem to follow changes in curricula emphases and shifts in book production.

Proportions of Subjects by Time Period (Table III and Figures 2-6)

Median age gives one reference point for age of collections. Another analysis for age is to view each subject category by the distribution of the number of records within that category across the thirty years in the study. For LINCC, more detailed analysis of collection age by subject can be derived from the calculations performed in Table III. The percentage share by time period within the individual subject categories and for the five broad subject groupings is calculated in Table III. Figures 2 through 6 assist in interpreting the data presented in Table III. Figure 2 displays the proportions of titles by the five-year periods in pie charts. The center pie chart shows the proportions for all LINCC monographic bibliographic records. The surrounding pie charts show the proportions for the same time periods for each of the broad subject groupings defined in the study. Figures 3 through 6 graph the individual subject categories within the five broad subject groupings.

In Table III, each line can be read independently to focus on the percentage of records by time interval. The percentage share by time interval of one subject area can be traced by moving toward the present. In this analysis, areas which might contain large numbers of outdated materials can be identified. Reading the “Total” line in Table III horizontally from left to right, it can be seen that, for the LINCC database, 36 percent of the holdings are in

pre-1970 imprints. This means that as we rapidly approach the year 2000, over one-third of the collective resources are over thirty years old. Advancing toward the present across the bottom of the table, each five-year period in the analysis comprises a smaller percentage share of the total for the entire database. While it may be cause for concern that over one third of the titles in the collective resources database are imprints over thirty years old, 29 percent are in the 1970s, with another 11 percent prior to 1985. Thus, only 23 percent of the titles in the collective resources database are less than 13 years old. While it is desirable to have retrospective strength in some scholarly disciplines, for community colleges in which the curricula emphases are on current applied and technological fields, the collective resources show an alarming decline in numbers of new titles added in the last decade.

The General category (A-AZ) has 49.56 percent of total in pre-1970 imprints. This category contains encyclopedias, almanacs, and general reference materials not classified in a specific subject area. It also contains a miscellany of other works which do not fit elsewhere in the LC classification. Because the majority of reference works classify in specific subject areas, it is not possible to derive separate data specifically for reference materials. In the 1995-98 time period, only 216 titles were added in the General category. This seems to be a small number in comparison with the large numbers of titles in earlier time periods. Without examining individual titles, it is difficult to judge if recent acquisitions have been lacking, or if the problem for the General category may lie more in the large number of older imprints. Withdrawing outdated titles would reduce the percentage share of total occupied by older materials. It will not, however, solve the problem of too few new additions.

In the previous analysis from Table II, the Humanities show a clear pattern of decline in percentage of imprints from the 1970s to present. While retrospective depth is desirable in the humanities, with classical texts in all fields continuing to be read, new critical and reference apparatus are necessary for current teaching in any field. Table III shows that over 45 percent of Humanities materials are older than thirty years and that less than 10 percent of titles in the Humanities are 1990s imprints. The Humanities rank last of the broad subject groupings in the percentage of current titles.

The decline in acquisitions in the Humanities may be reflecting changing priorities. It is possible that Humanities subjects are no longer as high a priority in the instructional programs of the community colleges as they were 20 to 30 years ago and that enrollment may now be concentrating in the allied health and technical fields. The data in Tables II and III show a decline in library support for the primarily monographic disciplines of the Humanities.

From Table III, it can be seen that the Social Sciences grouping has the largest number of titles among the five broad subject groupings. In the pre-1970 time period, the Social Sciences have fewer titles than the Humanities with one-third of total in that time span. The same pattern of decline in numbers from the 1970s to the present is seen in the Social Sciences, although 36 percent of the titles were published after 1980. The number of 1990s imprints is nearly 14 percent of the total number of Social Sciences titles, a higher proportion than are the Humanities.

In the LINCC database, the Sciences seem to have fared the best over the years. While 26.76 percent of the Science collections are in the pre-1970 time period, nearly 19 percent of the Science titles are in 1990 imprints. The years between 1970 and 1990 may be in need of examination. With 26 percent in 1970s imprints and another 28 percent in 1980s imprints, there is the possibility that the Science collections are still retaining many books with outdated scientific information. Looking specifically at the figures for Medicine, it can be seen that while only 10 percent of total is in pre-1970 imprints, 26 percent concentrates in the 1970s, with 17 percent in 1980-84, and 19 percent of total in 1985-89. The acquisitions rate for the 20 years 1970-1989 appears to have been adequate, but many of the applied materials from that time span would now be outdated, especially those before 1985, now more than thirteen years old.

The General, Physical, and Life Sciences all have over 40 percent of total in pre-1970 imprints with mathematics at 30 percent and oceanography at 35 percent. The latter two subject areas display a more erratic acquisitions pattern over time, increasing share of total in some years and decreasing in others. In the 1990s the positions of the subject areas in the Sciences are somewhat reversed from earlier decades, with the health sciences fields occupying larger proportions of total and the basic sciences declining in share of total. To reiterate, the Sciences have fared better in acquisitions numbers overall than the Humanities and Social Sciences. The main problem is in the number of older imprints which could contain inaccurate information and should be examined for deselection.

Technology does not follow the same pattern as the Sciences. One reason for the differences may be that the universe of monographic publications in these fields is smaller than in the basic sciences and allied health fields. The practical nature of the education and training in the technological fields makes them less library-oriented. With 25 percent of total in pre-1970 imprints, this subject grouping may need concentrated deselection attention.

Computer science titles classify in several different call numbers—QA, TK, and in the H's. It is especially alarming that the math (QA) and electrical engineering (TK) lines do not show a more current age or rate of acquisitions pattern.

As with the other broad subject groupings, percentage share of total for the technological fields does decline moving forward in time. While the Sciences have 19 percent of total share in 1990s imprints, the highest of the broad subject groupings, Technology has a 12 percent share of total in 1990s imprints. Only the Humanities have a lower share of total (10 percent) in current materials. Mechanical engineering has the highest percentage of materials in the 1980-1998 time frame, but it still has over 50 percent of titles in the pre-1980 time frame. In fact, fully 62 percent of titles in Technology are pre-1980s imprints.

Again, numbers of older imprints are occupying a larger share of total than more recent years. Business, education, law, and electrical engineering have larger percentages of older imprints with decreasing percentages of the total number of titles in more current years. Medicine and nursing have an opposite pattern with larger numbers of titles in more recent years and smaller percentages of titles in older materials. In fact, Table III shows that the health sciences categories, the lines for medicine, therapeutics and pharmacology, nursing,

and “other systems of medicine,” have the highest percentages of total in the LINCC database of all subjects in the 1990s. With acquisitions slowing in the last 25 years, there are probably materials which contain outdated information. Many areas may need newer editions of basic, standard material.

There are no guides in the literature of library and information science to assist in plotting a desirable age pattern by decade for community college collections. As stated in the rationale at the beginning of this report, the assumption upon which the analysis is based is that the collections be comprised of materials that are intellectually viable and contain accurate, current information. It is useful to ponder what a percentage share of total for the broad subject groupings would look like if a hypothetical collection were to be designed to follow the rationale underlying the age analysis in this report. The model contained in the table below is included to illustrate how a collection could look if an effort were made to achieve a balance of more recent books to older materials. It reads horizontally and illustrates a see-saw pattern. The science/technology fields are light on the older side and heavier on the current end. The scholarly disciplines are tipped toward the older end, although they have a higher percentage of share in recent materials than the patterns now found in LINCC. The table is constructed taking the differences in scholarship between the broad subject groupings into consideration. It is a hypothetical look at the percentage share of total with an emphasis on current materials.

Publication Date Time Interval	Pre-1970	1970s	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994	1995-1999
Humanities	37%	23%	12%	11%	9%	8%
Soc. Sciences	25%	16%	13%	13%	15%	18%
Sciences	19%	13%	10%	15%	19%	24%
Technology	5%	10%	11%	10%	25%	27%

Table 6: Hypothetical Share of Subject Groupings by Time Period
(This table does **not** contain actual data.)

It is simple mathematics to deduce that if median age of collections is in the 1980s, at least 50 percent of titles must have been published after 1980. The above hypothetical spread would result in median age of the 1970s for the Humanities, in the mid-1980s for the Social Sciences, the late 1980s for Sciences and the early 1990s for Technology. While the percentage shares could be adjusted endlessly in this exercise, the percentages in the table do allow for differences in the production and use of knowledge in the broad groupings. The Humanities have the highest percentage in retrospective materials. The Social Sciences have one-fourth in older materials to allow for the historical nature of their scholarly disciplines. The Sciences and Technologies are concentrated in the present decade.

Up to this point in the report, the analysis has been concentrated on the LINCC aggregated resources database. In the next section, the aggregated resources are arranged in three peer groups of the Florida community colleges by size of enrollment. The aggregated resources of these three groupings are compared with the total LINCC resources database.

Peer Groups

The 28 Florida community colleges are customarily divided into three tiers or peer groups by size of enrollment. Because there is a wide range of size of institutions among the 28, using peer groupings affords an individual institution more realistic benchmarks for judging the adequacy of resources. Peer group averages were constructed by adding together data from the individual colleges in the grouping. Summary tables were constructed for each peer group showing the peer group averages for median age and percentage share of total by the broad subject groupings and selected subject fields.

Median age for the peer groups was calculated by adding together data from each of the individual colleges. Thus, the medians for the tier groups are aggregated data. The median for the broad subject groupings are not an average of the medians for the individual subjects. The medians for the broad subject groupings are calculated on the raw data for all of the titles in the broad subject grouping. Thus, individual subject areas with a small number of titles do not influence the median for the broad subject grouping. If the individual subject groupings had been added and then averaged, each individual subject category would have had equal weight. Using the raw data for the broad subject grouping medians gives each title equal weight no matter what the individual subject classification. Table 1 does highlight the differences in the median ages of the smaller subject categories and show differences between the individual subjects.

Large-size Group

The large size grouping of the Florida community colleges is composed of nine institutions: Miami-Dade, Florida at Jacksonville, Broward, Valencia, Daytona Beach, St. Petersburg, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, and Indian River. The institutions in the large size tier are among the oldest of the Florida community colleges and the majority of them are located in the large urban population centers of the state. The range of the number of monographic bibliographic records is from 44,500 to 221,900. The range in the ranking by collection size is from 1st to 21st.

Median Age (Table 1 and Figure 1)

The median ages by the broad subject categories for the large tier differ only slightly from the medians for the entire LINCC database. These libraries, with a few exceptions, do have the largest collections of the 28 community colleges, and thus are contributing the most records to the LINCC database. Hence, their holdings to a great extent determine the profile of the LINCC database. The large-college group medians are very slightly below the median ages for the total database in the General, Humanities, and Social Sciences categories. The medians for Science and Technology are slightly higher than the medians for the total LINCC database.

By individual library, Valencia Community College has the lowest overall median age of the large college group at 20 years. Valencia is six years lower than both peer group and total LINCC medians in the Humanities; two years lower in the Social Sciences; one year lower in the Sciences and Technology. Broward, Daytona Beach, St. Petersburg and Hillsborough all have overall medians lower than the peer group and LINCC total. Miami-Dade, Florida at Jacksonville, Palm Beach, and Indian

River all have overall average median ages higher than the tier group and LINCC total.

Daytona Beach has four of five broad subject groupings with medians of less than 20 years, Humanities being the only category above 20 with 27 years as a median age. St. Petersburg has one of the lowest median ages of all 28 Florida community colleges in the Sciences with 16 years and 19 years in Technology. Hillsborough is also at or below the tier group and LINCC total median ages in all five subject categories. The other colleges are over the LINCC total and tier group medians in most respects.

Bibliographic records/FTE ratio

(Table IV) The range for the number of titles per FTE student enrollment for the large-size group is from 4.95 to 14.64. This ratio indicates how many monographs there are to each student enrolled. The nine institutions in the large group rank from 19th through 28th in records/FTE ratios. In other words, the “best” ratio out of the group is 19th among the 28 community colleges. A number of institutions which have experienced rapid growth and have among the highest enrollments also have the lowest titles per student. There can be some justification for a lower books per student ratio with a large collection, because the larger collections contain a more diversified universe of materials for an individual user to select from. The institutions in the large group, however, do have the fewest books per student. The ratio is but one additional measure in the assessment of collections. It can be used in conjunction with the other assessment measures of median age, subjects as a proportion of total resources, and proportions of subjects by time period.

Medium-size Group

The medium-size community college group is composed of nine institutions: Brevard, Santa Fe, Pensacola, Seminole, Tallahassee, Edison, Manatee, Central Florida, and Okaloosa-Walton. These institutions are located in or near population centers or major state universities. These collections are “in the middle” on several measures. The number of monographic bibliographic records for the community colleges in this tier range from 49,307 to 125,472. The institutions in the medium-size group rank in collection size from 5th to 19th. The range for the number of titles per FTE student enrollment is from 8.64 to 16.38. Neither the lowest nor the highest title-per-student ratios are held by institutions in the medium-size grouping. The proximity of most of these institutions to large public and university libraries allows for their students and faculty to have access to a wider range of resources than just those provided by the community college collections.

Median Age (Table I and Figure 1)

The median age for the medium-sized group is slightly higher than the LINCC overall median. The General, Humanities, and Social Sciences broad subject groupings all have median ages above the medians for LINCC as a whole. Sciences and Technology are slightly below the LINCC medians, but there is less than a one year difference. Brevard, Santa Fe, Edison, Manatee, and Central Florida all have

overall median ages below those of the tier group and LINCC. Okaloosa-Walton, Pensacola, Seminole, and Tallahassee have overall median ages above the tier and LINCC averages.

Santa Fe is below the average median ages of both groups in all five broad subject categories. The overall median age for Santa Fe is 15.29. In fact, the only category Santa Fe has with over 20 years for a median age is General. It has the lowest median age of the 28 community colleges in the Sciences at 14.14, Technology at 14.53 and Social Sciences at 13.92 years.

Manatee has a lower overall median age and lower median ages in the four major subject divisions than the peer group and the whole of LINCC. Manatee has one of the lowest median ages of the 28 community colleges in the Sciences at 15 years. Brevard has all four major broad subject groupings with median ages lower than the tier group and LINCC. It also has one of the lowest median ages in the Sciences at 17.73. Central Florida also has lower median ages than the averages in all four major broad subject groupings with a 17.81 in the Sciences. Edison has lower medians in the Social Sciences, Sciences, and Technology and a lower overall mean than LINCC and the tier group. The other colleges in the tier group, by and large, are above the median age average for LINCC and the medium tier group.

Monographic bibliographic records/Student FTE ratio (Table IV)

By bibliographic records/FTE ratio, the medium-size colleges rank from 7th to 21st. The college with the best ratio in the medium-size group is Okaloosa-Walton with 16.86 books per student, ranking 7th of all the community colleges in Florida. Brevard ranks 8th in records/FTE ratio and 5th in size of collection of the 28 community colleges. Gulf Coast is ranked 9th in records/FTE ratio, but 17th in collection size. The remaining colleges in the medium-sized tier rank from 11th to 22nd in records/FTE ratios. The size of collection ranking for the group is from 5th to 19th.

Small-size Group

The third peer grouping of Florida community colleges is composed of ten institutions: Gulf Coast, Polk, Pasco-Hernando, South Florida, St. Johns River, Lake City, Chipola, Lake-Sumter, North Florida, Florida Keys. These institutions are not located in as close proximity to major population centers as the institutions in the large and medium tiers. The range in the number of monographic bibliographic records is from 24,000 to 69,200.

Median Age (Table I and Figure 1)

As has been seen in the foregoing analysis, the averages by LINCC as a whole and peer grouping for median age have shown that there is a rather small range between the median ages both by broad subject grouping and peer group. The small college group medians are higher than the medians for LINCC as a whole in all of the broad subject groupings and in the overall total median. The small group medians are also higher than the other two size tiers. Thus, the higher median ages are in the smallest collections.

Individual colleges in the small tier do have medians lower than the average. The college with the lowest median ages, lower than the small college tier average in all categories, is Pasco-Hernando. It is also the last community college founded in Florida (1972), a probable factor in the youth of the collection. South Florida is also below the small tier median age in all categories and below the LINCC-wide median age in Sciences and Technology. North Florida is below the tier group median age in the Sciences and Technology but above the median in the other broad subject groupings and the overall median age. The other colleges are above both the small tier and LINCC median ages in nearly all categories.

Monographic Bibliographic Records/Student FTE Ratio (Table IV)

The range in monographs to student FTE enrollment is from 14.63 to 37. Thus the smallest institutions by both enrollment and collection size have among the highest ratios of student FTE to number of monographic bibliographic records.

The institution which has the highest FTE/title ratio of all 28 community colleges is Lake-Sumter at 37 monographs per student. The college with the largest collection by number of monographic bibliographic records in this group is Polk which also ranks eleventh overall in size and fourth overall in the enrollment to records ratio.

Four of the institutions in the small group are in the top six in rankings among the community colleges for the best bibliographic records to FTE ratios. Those are Florida Keys, 2nd; North Florida, 3rd; Chipola, 5th; and St Johns River, 6th. The remaining colleges in this tier rank 12th (Lake City), 14th (Pasco-Hernando), and 16th (South Florida). When it is considered that these institutions also tend to be located farther from large public or university libraries, it would seem that strictly on an title/FTE ratio basis, these institutions are providing adequate numbers of monographic resources.

Recommendations

The analysis and interpretation of data in this study have demonstrated that the monographic collections of the community colleges in Florida are heavily weighted in older materials in all subject areas. The two major factors that have resulted in the current age profile are the intense collection building in the founding years and the decline in funding in the last two decades. One approach to the problem of age-heavy collections is to propose a collection management model based upon systematic additions and withdrawals—a continual update model.

The model being proposed here is similar to a no-growth model which was posited at a conference in Chicago in 1975. At that meeting Trueswell defined the no-growth collection as a static size collection to which new additions would still be made.¹¹ The “optimal collection size” theory was explicated by Daniel Gore in a research paper added to the proceedings of the conference, “Farewell to Alexandria: Solutions to Space, Growth, and Performance Problems of Libraries.”¹²

Gore attempted to answer the question “How large should a library be?” His answer was that a collection should be large enough to produce the “performance (satisfaction) rate” desired by the institution. Gore emphasized that an optimum “performance rate” could be achieved with smaller but more judiciously selected collections. His rationale was based upon making the collection smaller to provide more and better service which he termed “acceptable performance rate,” which in turn was based upon “availability rate” of materials the library owned. Gore’s argument was that a new building would never be needed if the number of volumes required to maintain any specified performance rate also remained constant. While the titles held by a library will change from year to year, the total number remains constant. The outflow rate of withdrawn materials will match the intake rate of new volumes. The withdrawals would be selected by the Trueswell criterion of weeding by last circulation date.¹³

Gore based the explication for “optimal collection size” on a hypothetical collection of one million volumes. The theoretical model was not found to be practical. The no-growth concept was very controversial and not accepted in the research library arena.

Continual Update Model

An approach similar to the “optimal collection size” theory is being suggested here. In order to achieve a collection which is not heavily weighted with older imprints, a suggested model for a collection profile by age is included in this report in Figure 7. The suggested model for collection management is to add 5 percent new titles a year at the same time withdrawing 5 percent older materials. While the model suggested here resembles the “optimal collection size” theory, it does not require the calculation of performance rates or availability rates. It is not based on a pre-determined or optimal collection size, but on a dynamic collection of continued additions and withdrawals.

The 5 percent withdrawal on an annual basis is consistent with the *ACRL/AECT Standards*¹⁴ which assume a 3-5 percent withdrawal rate in the suggested figures for collection size. In

the section of this report on median age, it has been shown that research by Hodowonec established an overall library obsolescence rate of 5 percent per year.

Figure 7 shows a "Recommended Collection Profile," using data in the LINCC study. The 1990-1994 time period, which is the last complete data interval in the study, is used to calculate a projection for the LINCC database through the year 2004. The graph assumes 5 percent additions and withdrawals on a moving five year scale. The bars in the main graph in Figure 7 show the distribution of the existing resources according to the time periods utilized in the study. The line (shaded area) shows what the distribution by imprint date would look like had the suggested model been in practice since 1970. Just the "Recommended Pattern" is shown in the smaller inset graph. Withdrawals would naturally be spread over the entire collection, more heavily in some fields than others, but the effect of a *systematic* process of addition and withdrawal would produce a profile similar to the shaded area in Figure 7.

Collections in which the Continual Update Model is practiced would have an age profile almost directly the opposite of the present profile of the LINCC database. Over the span of nearly thirty years, the collective resources by imprint year would have had a substantially different age composition. As new materials are added and older, outdated materials withdrawn, the percentage of older materials diminishes in proportion to current imprints. The median age in this hypothetical collection would have been an overall *11* years instead of the actual LINCC median age of approximately 24 years.

The point of this model is not to save space, although that is one effect. The point is to maintain collections at a current level while at the same time, retaining the intellectually viable titles in the collections, but discarding superseded and just plain wrong information. Literary texts, basic science texts, and any other materials still intellectually viable could remain or be replaced with newer editions which would be more attractive to the user. Classics no longer in print could be retained to be supplemented with newer critical or explicative apparatus. The net effect of such a policy is to keep collections current in areas in which currency is paramount and at the same time maintaining breadth and depth in areas in which historical material is desirable. Such collections impress the user as fresh and up-to-date. Such collections impart to the user a confidence that the L/LRC's are adequately supported by the institution and that the professionals are knowledgeable and capable of assisting them in the educational process.

The suggested "Continual Update" collection management model requires that new additions to the collection be sustained at the level of at least 5 percent per year. The adoption of such a model could be the impetus for a long-range funding plan for the community college collections as implementation requires the addition of, at a minimum, 5 percent new materials a year.

Conclusions

From the data in this study, it appears there is a relationship between median age of collections, level of funding, and founding date. The majority of the community colleges were founded in the 1960s. Start up funding was adequate or more than adequate for this time period. By the 1980s higher education in general was beginning to experience reduced funding or at least reduced purchasing power. In many institutions, the L/LRC's were simply not supported as well as other components. For these and a variety of other reasons, the collections of the community colleges experienced declining growth beginning in the latter 1970s from the earlier peak funding periods. As we move forward in time the majority of subject areas in the study decline in acquisitions numbers resulting in median collection ages in the 1970s. The median age of the collective resources database by broad subject category probably reflects the aggregated funding pattern for the community college L/LRC's. The profiles of the community colleges and the collective resources database reflect an uneven pattern of support for the collections which has resulted in high median ages and serious deficiencies in current materials.

The report has concentrated on the distribution of the number of monographic bibliographic records by subject and by time period. Throughout the literature there are few quantitative benchmarks to use as guideposts for the evaluation of library/learning resources programs. The volume count by enrollment benchmarks in the 1990 *Standards for Community, Junior, and Technical College Learning Resources Programs* are too general to use in evaluating library collections. The data in this report are the first such detailed analysis of the aggregated monographic resources of all community colleges in a state. The analysis establishes that the aggregated monographic resources of LINCC and the Florida community colleges do closely correspond to national collecting patterns by broad division of knowledge. It is probable that other collecting patterns, such as those by subject and age, also closely correspond to general collecting patterns in community colleges. With the absence of published or available detailed data similar to the data in this report, the study of collecting patterns in Florida community college collections may provide benchmark data for others to use.

LINCC is a recent development in the history of the Florida community colleges. This report provides profiles of the collective resources of the Florida community college L/LRC's. The institutional reports aggregate the resources for each community college so that the whole is analyzed rather than the parts. This report enables all to "see" the aggregated resources rather than discrete and separate collections. In addition to the analysis of existing collections, a Continual Update Model has been posited to place the collections on a systematic collection management plan which would assure the addition of new materials and the withdrawal of older, outdated materials.

This report and the individual institutional reports have been provided in order that the staff in Florida community college L/LRC's will have local and comparative data for collection management. This is the first time such data have been made available and analyzed. The reports should be useful in accreditation studies, funding requests, and long range planning activities. As we move into the 21st century the collective resources and services available

through LINCC will play an ever-larger role in the local delivery of information and services to the students and faculty in community colleges in Florida.

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TABLE I -- FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES
MEDIAN AGE OF MONOGRAPHIC BIBLIOGRAPHIC
RECORDS -- TOTAL AND BY SIZE GROUPS

Subject	Year Reached 50%				Median Age in Years			
	LINCC - ALL	LARGE	MEDIUM	SMALL	LINCC - ALL	LARGE	MEDIUM	SMALL
General	1970.24	1971.35	1970.00	1970.00	27.76	26.65	28.00	28.00
Philosophy	1970.00	1970.00	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Religion	1971.92	1972.09	1970.86	1970.54	26.08	25.91	27.14	27.46
Music	1972.78	1973.19	1971.98	1970.92	25.22	24.81	26.02	27.08
Arts	1972.86	1973.14	1972.05	1970.77	25.14	24.86	25.95	27.23
Architecture	1974.13	1975.40	1972.20	1970.36	23.87	22.60	25.81	27.64
Lang. & Lit. except...	1970.00	1970.27	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	27.73	28.00	28.00
Romance & Germanic Langs.	1970.00	1970.00	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Literary History & Collections	1972.98	1973.71	1971.06	1970.63	25.02	24.29	26.94	27.37
Literature: Romance Langs.	1970.00	1970.00	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Literature: English	1970.00	1970.00	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Literature: American	1975.44	1976.97	1972.05	1974.67	22.56	21.03	25.95	23.33
Photography	1978.03	1978.17	1977.30	1977.22	19.97	19.83	20.70	20.78
Humanities	1971.56	1972.06	1970.03	1970.00	26.44	25.94	27.97	28.00
Psychology	1976.16	1976.05	1975.59	1975.30	21.84	21.95	22.41	22.70
Aux. Sciences of History	1970.74	1970.58	1970.46	1970.00	27.26	27.42	27.54	28.00
History except...	1970.25	1970.41	1970.00	1970.00	27.75	27.59	28.00	28.00
U.S.	1971.60	1971.89	1970.53	1970.25	26.40	26.11	27.47	27.75
Americas	1971.16	1971.22	1970.23	1970.00	26.84	26.78	27.77	28.00
Geography	1974.66	1974.42	1974.49	1973.12	23.34	23.58	23.51	24.88
Anthropology	1974.43	1974.63	1973.47	1972.55	23.57	23.37	24.53	25.45
Recreation	1976.46	1976.54	1976.38	1975.11	21.54	21.46	21.62	22.89
Social Sciences, General	1974.65	1975.06	1973.39	1973.68	23.35	22.94	24.61	24.32
Business, Finance & Economics	1978.79	1978.75	1979.07	1976.63	19.21	19.25	18.93	21.37
Sociology	1978.54	1978.50	1977.71	1977.85	19.46	19.50	20.29	20.15
Political Science	1971.91	1972.17	1970.00	1970.66	26.09	25.83	28.00	27.34
Law	1978.63	1978.14	1978.24	1978.03	19.37	19.86	19.76	19.97
Education	1975.96	1975.15	1976.95	1975.71	22.04	22.85	21.05	22.29
Military & Naval Science	1977.95	1977.09	1978.25	1977.70	20.05	20.91	19.75	20.30
Bibliography & Library Science	1978.13	1978.47	1976.91	1977.43	19.87	19.53	21.09	20.57
Social Sciences	1975.03	1975.12	1974.16	1973.93	22.97	22.88	23.84	24.07
Mathematics	1979.28	1979.08	1979.77	1976.36	18.72	18.92	18.23	21.64
Physical Sciences	1973.05	1972.55	1974.30	1970.00	24.95	25.45	23.70	28.00
Life Sciences	1972.85	1972.99	1972.81	1970.27	25.15	25.01	25.19	27.73
Anatomy, Physiology & Microbiology	1978.91	1978.50	1978.77	1978.33	19.09	19.50	19.23	19.68
Medicine	1983.86	1982.87	1984.53	1984.33	14.14	15.13	13.47	13.67
Therapeutics & Pharmacology	1985.45	1984.07	1985.52	1987.07	12.55	13.93	12.48	10.93
Nursing	1986.46	1985.92	1985.96	1987.58	11.54	12.08	12.04	10.42
Other Systems of Medicine	1983.14	1982.25	1984.55	1980.19	14.86	15.75	13.45	17.81
Sciences	1978.81	1978.45	1979.11	1976.75	19.19	19.55	18.89	21.25
Agriculture	1975.14	1975.49	1975.48	1972.45	22.86	22.51	22.52	25.55
Technology - General	1978.22	1977.54	1980.12	1975.76	19.78	20.46	17.88	22.24
Engineering: General, Civil, Construction	1977.32	1976.97	1978.08	1975.17	20.68	21.03	19.92	22.83
Engineering: Mechanical	1977.19	1976.99	1977.93	1975.72	20.81	21.01	20.07	22.28
Engineering: Electrical	1978.63	1977.24	1980.95	1976.39	19.37	20.76	17.05	21.61
Engineering: Automotive, Aeronautical	1975.94	1975.41	1976.55	1974.96	22.06	22.59	21.45	23.04
Mining, Metallurgy, Chem. Tech.	1973.19	1972.70	1973.67	1972.08	24.81	25.30	24.33	25.92
Manufactures & Handicrafts	1976.11	1976.09	1976.37	1974.60	21.89	21.91	21.63	23.40
Home Economics	1978.13	1978.26	1977.26	1977.80	19.87	19.74	20.74	20.20
Technologies	1976.69	1976.47	1977.31	1974.80	21.31	21.53	20.69	23.20
TOTAL	1974.41	1974.62	1973.39	1972.97	23.59	23.38	24.61	25.03

TABLE II -- FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS

BROAD SUBJECT CATEGORIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

Subject	Pre '70	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-98	TOTAL
	Records	% of Period	Records	% of Period	Records	% of Period	Records	% of Period
General	3,728	0.50%	694	0.22%	814	0.29%	622	0.27%
Humanities	335,161	44.73%	109,036	34.12%	86,596	31.01%	70,303	30.13%
Social Sciences	304,153	40.59%	150,831	47.20%	130,285	46.66%	104,762	44.90%
Sciences	75,629	10.09%	36,821	11.52%	37,908	13.58%	39,911	17.11%
Technology	30,669	4.10%	22,159	6.93%	23,641	8.47%	17,725	7.60%
TOTAL	749,360	100.00%	319,541	100.00%	279,244	100.00%	233,323	100.00%

SELECTED APPLIED DISCIPLINES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

Subject	Pre '70	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-98	TOTAL
	Records	% of Period	Records	% of Period	Records	% of Period	Records	% of Period
Bus., Fin., Econ.	32,259	4.30%	19,479	6.10%	21,043	7.54%	20,323	8.71%
Law	10,064	1.34%	7,916	2.48%	7,996	2.86%	6,617	2.84%
Education	23,659	3.16%	16,312	5.10%	12,262	4.39%	9,460	4.05%
Health Care*	10,074	1.34%	10,318	3.23%	15,008	5.37%	17,351	7.44%
Elec. Eng.**	9,470	1.26%	5,833	1.83%	6,236	2.23%	4,671	2.00%
Building	14,092	1.88%	9,900	3.10%	10,441	3.74%	7,924	3.40%
COLLECTION	749,360	100.00%	319,541	100.00%	279,244	100.00%	233,323	100.00%

*Medicine; Therapeutics & Pharmacology; Nursing; Other Systems of Medicine

**Architecture; Engineering; General, Civil, Construction

SELECTED SCHOLARLY FIELDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

Subject	Pre '70	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-98	TOTAL
	Records	% of Period	Records	% of Period	Records	% of Period	Records	% of Period
Phil. & Religion	42,206	5.63%	12,301	3.85%	9,636	3.45%	7,290	3.12%
Lang. & Lit.	239,872	32.01%	73,832	23.11%	56,434	20.21%	47,595	20.40%
History	137,875	18.40%	47,739	14.94%	31,623	11.32%	23,698	10.16%
Sociology	23,707	3.16%	21,633	6.77%	21,383	7.66%	16,485	7.07%
Mathematics	11,483	1.53%	4,024	1.26%	3,659	1.31%	6,139	2.63%
Physical Sciences	19,186	2.56%	6,827	2.14%	5,722	2.05%	5,501	2.36%
COLLECTION	749,360	100.00%	319,541	100.00%	279,244	100.00%	233,323	100.00%

TABLE III -- FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES
COLLECTION ANALYSIS BY PUBLICATION DATE: NUMBER OF MONOGRAPHIC
BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS PER SUBJECT BY FIVE YEAR PERIOD SHOWING
RECORDS PER PERIOD AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDS PER SUBJECT

Subject	Pre 70		70-74		75-79		80-84		85-89		90-94		95-98		TOTAL
	Records	% of Subj.	Records	% of Subj.	Records	% of Subj.	Records	% of Subj.	Records	% of Subj.	Records	% of Subj.	Records	% of Subj.	Records
General	3,728	49.56%	694	9.23%	814	10.82%	622	8.27%	681	9.05%	765	10.17%	216	2.87%	7,522
Philosophy	17,967	55.28%	4,467	13.74%	3,292	10.13%	2,203	6.78%	2,018	6.21%	1,787	5.50%	784	2.35%	32,502
Religion	24,239	44.49%	7,834	14.36%	6,344	11.64%	5,087	9.34%	4,786	8.78%	4,200	7.71%	1,966	3.64%	54,486
Music	15,865	40.66%	6,552	16.79%	5,784	14.82%	4,210	10.79%	3,240	8.30%	2,351	6.03%	1,005	2.58%	39,020
Arts	30,957	40.55%	12,618	16.53%	10,524	13.79%	8,101	10.61%	7,028	9.21%	5,088	6.66%	2,013	2.64%	76,341
Architecture	4,848	38.44%	1,766	14.00%	2,031	16.10%	1,418	11.24%	1,364	10.82%	856	6.79%	328	2.60%	12,612
Lang. & Lit. except...	73,045	51.17%	25,470	17.84%	20,096	14.08%	9,361	6.56%	7,445	5.22%	5,407	3.79%	1,886	1.32%	142,740
Romance & Germanic Langs.	2,321	53.93%	513	11.92%	361	8.39%	358	8.32%	360	8.36%	305	7.09%	86	2.00%	4,304
Literary History & Collections	32,639	40.74%	12,439	15.52%	10,692	13.34%	8,876	11.08%	7,450	9.30%	5,849	7.30%	2,178	2.72%	80,125
Literature: Romance Langs.	17,373	58.81%	3,825	12.95%	2,569	8.70%	1,869	6.33%	2,130	7.21%	1,413	4.78%	352	1.19%	29,539
Literature: English	60,271	53.62%	14,473	12.88%	9,819	8.74%	9,471	8.43%	10,199	9.07%	5,797	5.16%	2,354	2.09%	112,399
Literature: American	54,223	37.40%	17,112	11.80%	12,897	8.90%	17,660	12.18%	18,938	13.06%	15,963	11.01%	8,159	5.63%	144,965
Photography	1,413	15.02%	1,967	20.90%	2,187	23.24%	1,689	17.95%	1,083	11.51%	760	8.08%	310	3.29%	9,410
Humanities	335,161	45.39%	109,036	14.77%	86,596	11.73%	70,303	9.52%	66,041	8.94%	49,776	6.74%	21,421	2.90%	738,443
Psychology	12,027	28.49%	7,239	17.15%	7,915	18.75%	5,182	12.27%	4,112	9.74%	3,739	8.86%	2,000	4.74%	42,219
Aux. Sciences of History	8,853	47.68%	2,903	15.64%	2,092	11.27%	1,676	9.03%	1,342	7.23%	1,109	5.97%	584	3.15%	18,567
History except...	66,771	49.25%	20,854	15.38%	14,159	10.44%	11,386	8.40%	10,566	7.79%	8,486	6.26%	3,352	2.47%	135,588
U.S.	48,904	44.35%	19,462	17.65%	11,579	10.50%	8,410	7.63%	8,365	7.59%	9,220	8.36%	4,323	3.92%	110,279
Americas	22,200	46.39%	7,423	15.51%	5,865	12.30%	3,902	8.15%	3,708	7.75%	3,451	7.21%	1,267	2.65%	47,850
Geography	4,673	35.60%	2,029	15.46%	1,696	12.92%	1,254	9.55%	1,498	11.41%	1,455	11.08%	519	3.95%	13,128
Anthropology	7,170	33.66%	3,927	18.44%	3,476	16.32%	2,209	10.37%	1,934	9.08%	1,857	8.72%	721	3.38%	21,301
Recreation	7,738	25.48%	5,529	18.21%	6,565	21.62%	4,268	14.11%	2,911	9.59%	2,289	7.54%	1,042	3.43%	30,367
Social Sciences, General	1,608	35.68%	681	15.19%	647	14.44%	590	13.16%	459	10.24%	351	7.83%	146	3.26%	4,482
Business, Finance & Economics	32,259	23.84%	19,479	14.39%	21,043	15.55%	20,323	15.02%	17,940	13.26%	16,550	12.23%	7,728	5.71%	135,339
Sociology	23,707	19.59%	21,633	17.68%	21,383	17.67%	16,485	13.63%	14,889	12.31%	14,412	11.91%	8,471	7.00%	120,985
Political Science	21,994	43.86%	8,070	16.09%	6,113	12.19%	5,124	10.22%	3,759	7.50%	3,557	7.09%	1,518	3.03%	50,146
Law	10,084	21.76%	7,916	16.84%	7,996	16.81%	6,617	13.91%	6,391	13.44%	5,896	12.39%	2,683	5.64%	47,569
Education	23,659	27.94%	16,312	19.26%	12,262	14.48%	9,460	11.17%	8,682	10.25%	9,136	10.79%	5,154	6.09%	84,675
Military & Naval Science	4,691	28.92%	2,207	13.61%	2,054	12.66%	2,901	17.88%	2,791	17.21%	1,135	7.00%	435	2.68%	16,221
Bibliography & Library Science	7,835	23.90%	5,167	15.76%	5,420	16.53%	4,957	15.12%	4,398	13.41%	3,536	10.78%	1,484	4.47%	32,787
Social Sciences	304,153	33.37%	150,831	16.55%	130,285	14.29%	104,762	11.49%	93,745	10.28%	86,179	9.45%	41,407	4.54%	911,503
Oceanography	1,130	34.94%	604	18.68%	329	10.17%	249	7.70%	153	5.69%	393	12.15%	345	10.67%	3,234
Science, General	4,907	41.11%	1,517	12.71%	1,136	9.52%	1,329	11.14%	1,539	12.89%	1,051	8.81%	456	3.82%	11,935
Mathematics	11,483	30.81%	4,024	10.80%	3,659	9.82%	6,139	16.47%	5,396	14.48%	4,505	12.09%	2,070	5.55%	37,276
Physical Sciences	19,186	41.08%	6,827	14.62%	5,722	12.25%	5,501	11.78%	4,432	9.49%	3,542	7.58%	1,489	3.19%	46,701
Life Sciences	22,806	40.02%	9,983	17.52%	7,753	13.61%	5,621	9.86%	5,046	8.86%	3,982	6.99%	1,787	3.14%	56,984
Anatomy, Physiology & Microbiology	6,043	23.33%	3,548	13.70%	4,301	16.61%	3,721	14.37%	3,372	13.02%	3,171	12.24%	1,735	6.70%	25,901
Medicine	8,417	10.42%	8,722	10.80%	12,611	15.61%	13,801	17.08%	15,333	18.98%	14,371	17.79%	7,532	9.32%	80,790
Therapeutics & Pharmacology	673	8.37%	778	9.68%	1,087	13.52%	1,328	16.52%	1,706	21.23%	1,629	20.27%	836	10.40%	8,037
Nursing	897	8.02%	748	6.68%	1,222	10.92%	2,125	18.99%	2,070	18.50%	2,650	23.68%	1,479	13.22%	11,191
Other Systems of Medicine	87	14.22%	70	11.44%	88	14.38%	97	15.85%	82	13.40%	89	14.54%	99	16.18%	612
Sciences	75,629	26.76%	36,821	13.03%	37,908	13.41%	39,911	14.12%	39,160	13.85%	35,383	12.52%	17,828	6.31%	282,661
Agriculture	7,164	29.99%	4,654	19.48%	4,486	18.78%	2,699	11.30%	2,400	10.05%	1,736	7.27%	749	3.14%	23,888
Technology - General	1,944	26.19%	1,070	14.42%	1,082	14.42%	1,084	14.34%	971	13.08%	881	11.87%	407	5.48%	7,422
Engineering: General, Civil, Construction	4,622	21.72%	4,067	19.11%	4,205	19.76%	3,253	15.29%	2,364	11.11%	2,167	10.18%	596	2.80%	21,278
Engineering: Mechanical	1,380	25.93%	676	12.70%	1,384	26.00%	1,069	20.08%	456	8.57%	276	5.19%	81	1.52%	5,323
Engineering: Electrical	3,977	24.49%	2,307	14.21%	2,526	15.56%	2,599	16.01%	1,995	12.29%	1,598	9.84%	1,234	7.60%	16,236
Engineering: Automotive, Aeronautical	3,683	28.38%	2,339	18.03%	2,467	19.01%	1,720	13.26%	1,515	11.68%	921	7.10%	330	2.54%	12,976
Mining, Metallurgy, Chem. Tech.	1,791	36.60%	1,029	21.03%	739	13.75%	673	13.75%	388	7.11%	227	4.64%	86	1.76%	4,893
Manufactures & Handicrafts	3,217	21.11%	3,541	23.23%	3,871	25.40%	2,075	13.62%	1,388	9.11%	783	5.14%	361	2.37%	15,240
Home Economics	2,911	20.24%	2,476	17.22%	2,881	20.03%	2,573	17.89%	1,898	13.20%	1,225	8.52%	418	2.91%	14,382
Technology	30,689	25.23%	22,159	18.22%	23,641	19.44%	17,725	14.57%	13,335	10.96%	9,814	8.07%	4,262	3.50%	121,638
TOTAL	749,360	36.35%	319,541	15.50%	279,244	13.54%	233,323	11.32%	212,962	10.33%	181,917	8.82%	85,134	4.13%	2,061,767

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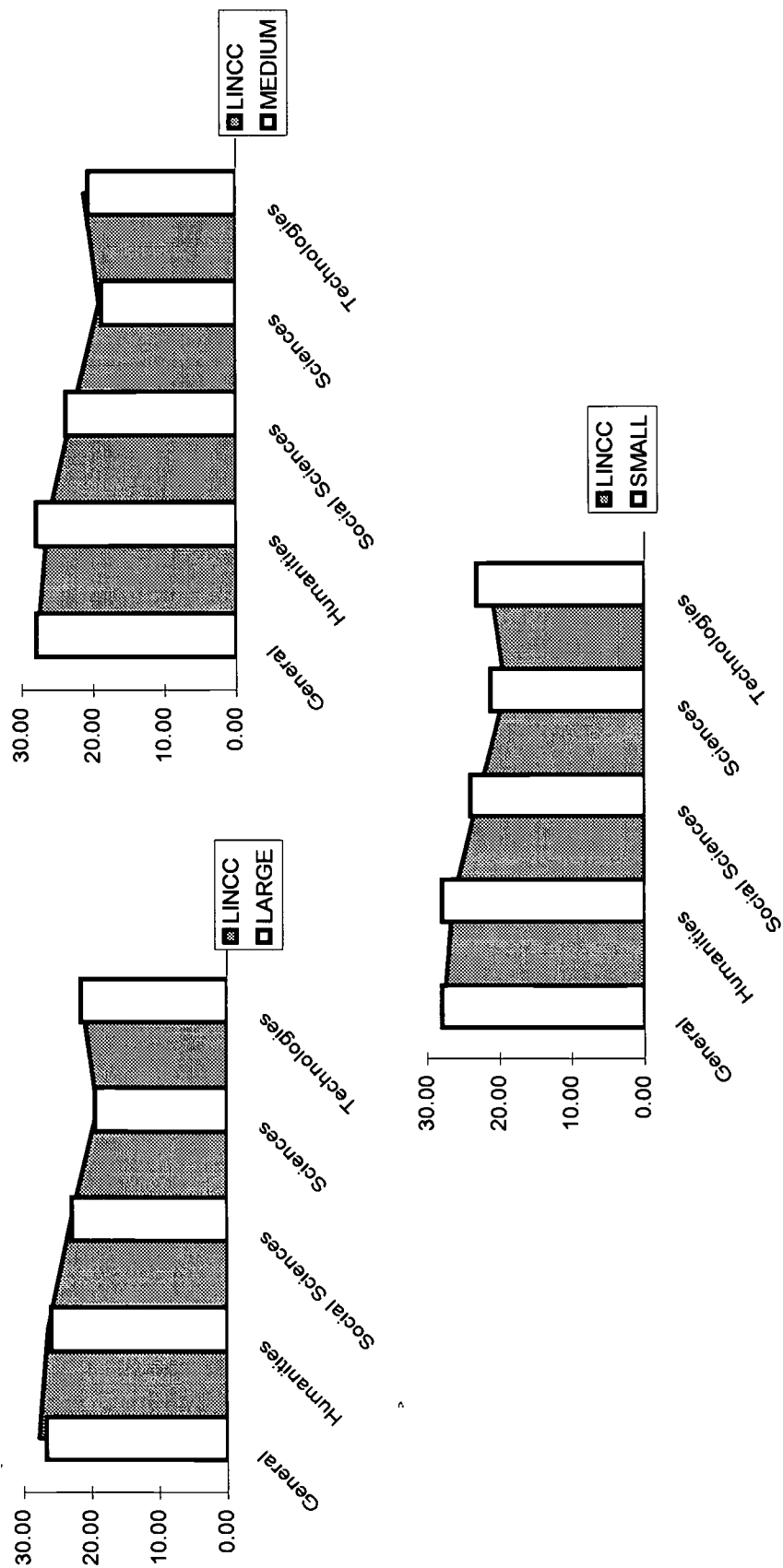
TABLE IV -- FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES
MONOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS: TITLES PER FTE STUDENT

Institution	FTE Enrollment	Size Group	Monographic Titles	Rank by Coll. Size	FTE Enrollment	Titles Per FTE	Titles/ FTE Rank	Date Founded
Miami-Dade	31,258.10	1	221,911	1	31,258.10	7.10	25	1960
Florida at Jacksonville	19,411.90	1	141,742	3	19,411.90	7.30	23	1966
Broward	12,342.80	1	135,284	4	12,342.80	10.96	20	1960
Valencia	11,935.00	1	86,261	8	11,935.00	7.23	24	1967
Daytona Beach	11,497.80	1	56,951	16	11,497.80	4.95	28	1958 [1957]
St. Petersburg	9,823.80	1	143,791	2	9,823.80	14.64	13	1947 (1927) [1957]
Hillsborough	9,791.70	1	65,447	13	9,791.70	6.68	26	1968
Palm Beach	8,418.70	1	103,805	7	8,418.70	12.33	19	1933 [1958]
Indian River	8,331.80	1	44,490	21	8,331.80	5.34	27	1960 [1960]
Brevard	7,661.00	2	125,472	5	7,661.00	16.38	8	1960 [1960]
Santa Fe	7,580.80	2	65,511	12	7,580.80	8.64	22	1966
Pensacola	7,223.50	2	113,114	6	7,223.50	15.66	11	1948 [1949]
Seminole	6,867.50	2	61,546	14	6,867.50	8.96	21	1966
Tallahassee	5,026.70	2	69,344	10	5,026.70	13.80	17	1967
Edison	4,630.10	2	74,302	9	4,630.10	16.05	10	1962
Manatee	3,922.40	2	49,307	19	3,922.40	12.57	18	1958
Central Florida	3,781.10	2	53,900	18	3,781.10	14.26	15	1958 [1958]
Okaloosa-Walton	3,466.20	2	58,436	15	3,466.20	16.86	7	1964
Gulf Coast	3,379.20	3	54,671	17	3,379.20	16.18	9	1957 [1958]
Polk	2,949.40	3	69,213	11	2,949.40	23.47	4	1965
Pasco-Hernando	2,865.30	3	41,930	22	2,865.30	14.63	14	1972
South Florida	2,593.00	3	36,347	24	2,593.00	14.02	16	1966
St. Johns River	2,098.80	3	38,178	23	2,098.80	18.19	6	1958 [1961]
Lake City	2,006.00	3	30,690	25	2,006.00	15.30	12	1962
Chipola	1,321.00	3	24,999	27	1,321.00	18.92	5	1948 (1947) [1961]
Lake Sumter	1,212.20	3	44,858	20	1,212.20	37.01	1	1962 [1962]
North Florida	905.00	3	24,012	28	905.00	26.53	3	1958 [1959]
Florida Keys	804.60	3	26,170	26	804.60	32.53	2	1966

(year) indicates foundation as a private college

[year] indicates foundation of an incorporated historically black college

FIGURE 1 -- MEDIAN AGE OF RECORDS
TOTAL AND BY SIZE GROUPS



	LINCC	LARGE	MEDIUM	SMALL
General	27.76	26.65	28.00	28.00
Humanities	26.44	25.94	27.97	28.00
Social Sciences	22.97	22.88	23.84	24.07
Sciences	19.19	19.55	18.89	21.25
Technologies	21.31	21.53	20.69	23.20
TOTAL MEDIAN AGE	23.59	23.60	24.61	25.03

FIGURE 2 – FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES
PERCENTAGE OF MONOGRAPHIC RECORDS BY AGE

Subject	Pre '70	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-98	TOTAL
GENERAL	3,728	694	814	622	681	765	216	7,522
HUMANITIES	335,161	109,036	86,596	70,303	66,041	49,776	21,421	738,334
SOCIAL SCIENCES	304,153	150,831	130,285	104,762	93,745	86,179	41,407	911,362
SCIENCES	75,629	36,821	37,908	39,911	39,160	35,383	17,828	282,640
TECHNOLOGY	30,689	22,159	23,641	17,725	13,335	9,814	4,262	121,625
TOTAL	749,360	319,541	279,244	233,323	212,962	181,917	85,134	2,061,483

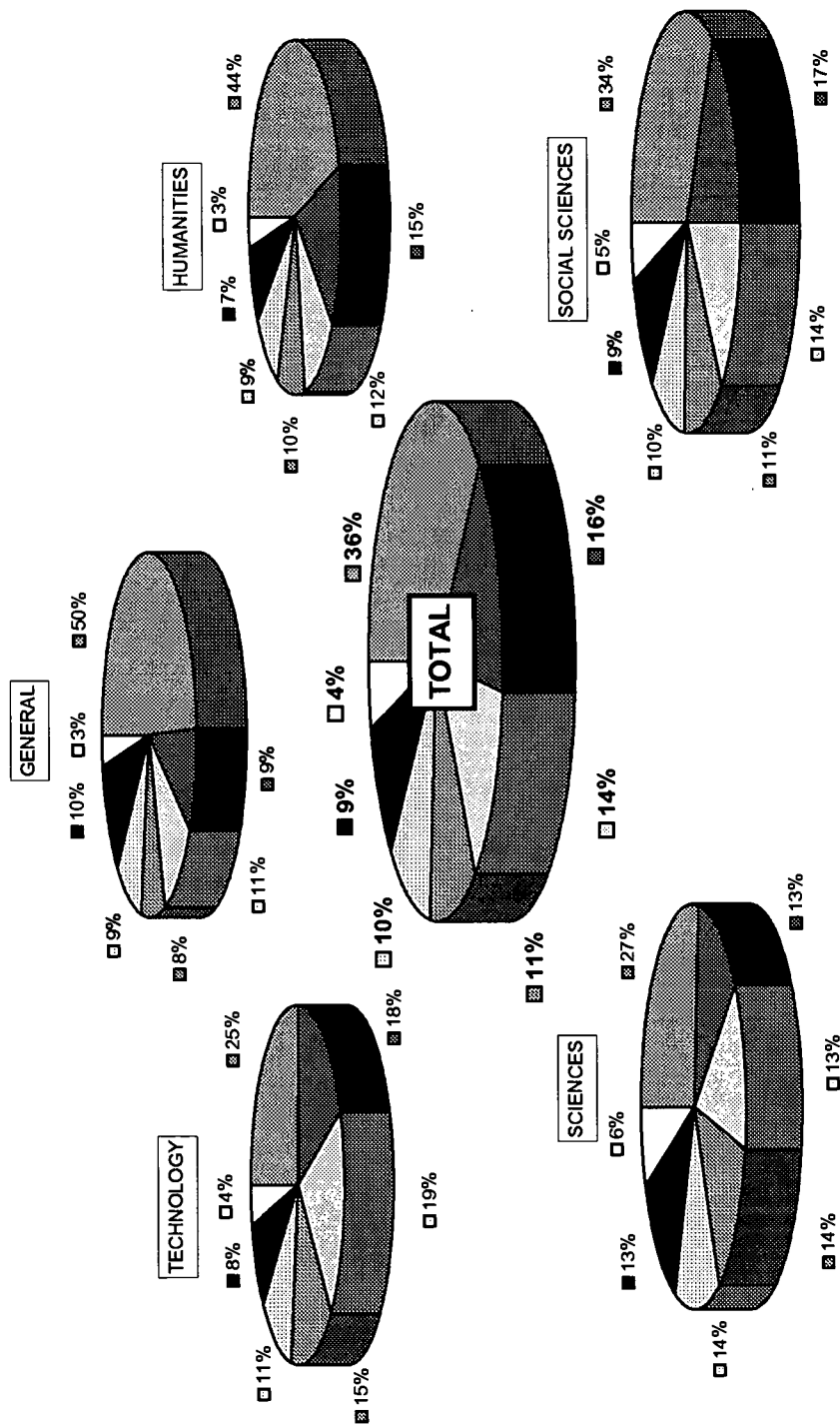


FIGURE 3 -- FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES
PERCENTAGE OF MONOGRAPHIC BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS BY FIVE YEAR PERIOD

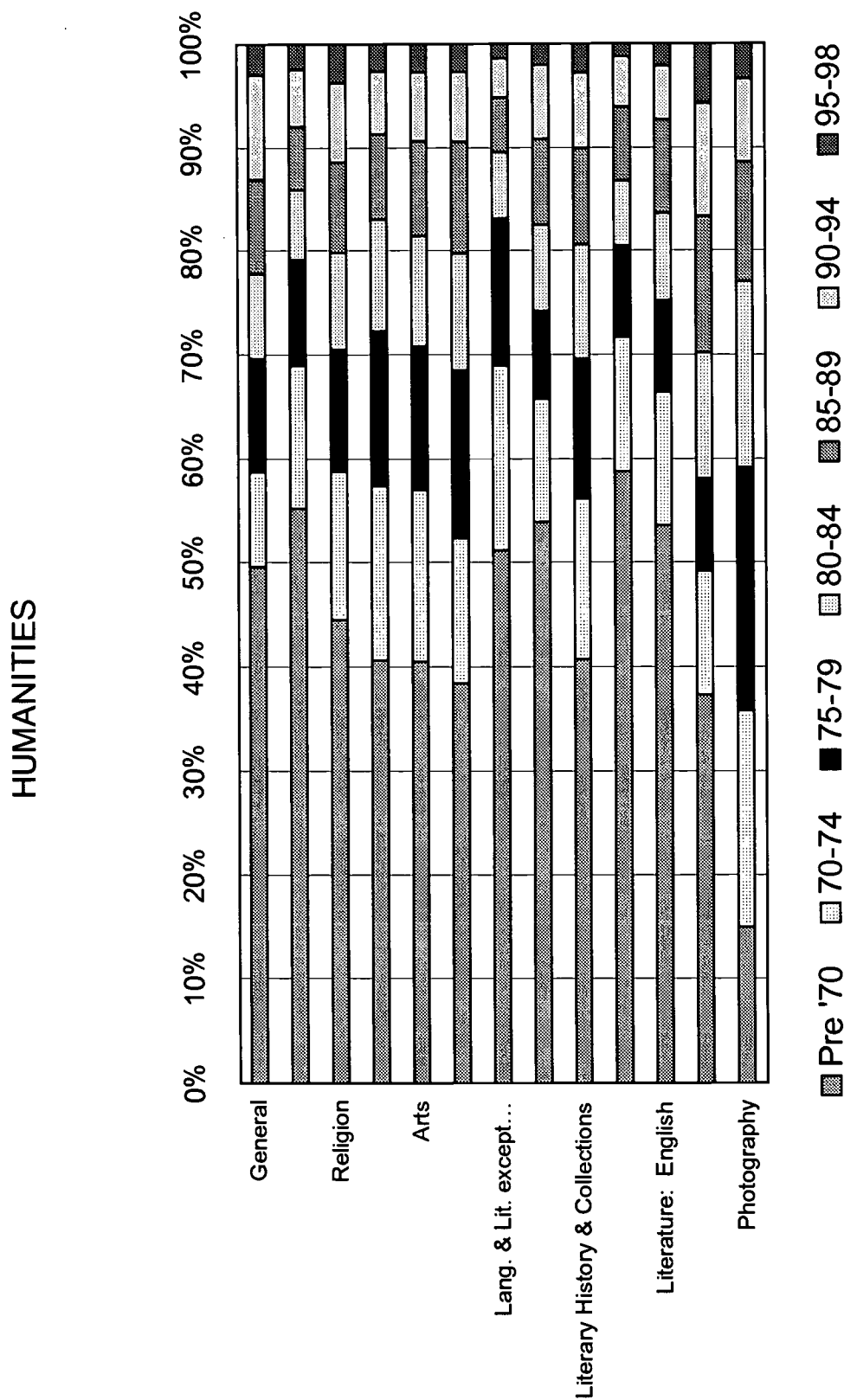


FIGURE 4 -- FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES
PERCENTAGE OF MONOGRAPHIC BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS BY FIVE YEAR PERIOD

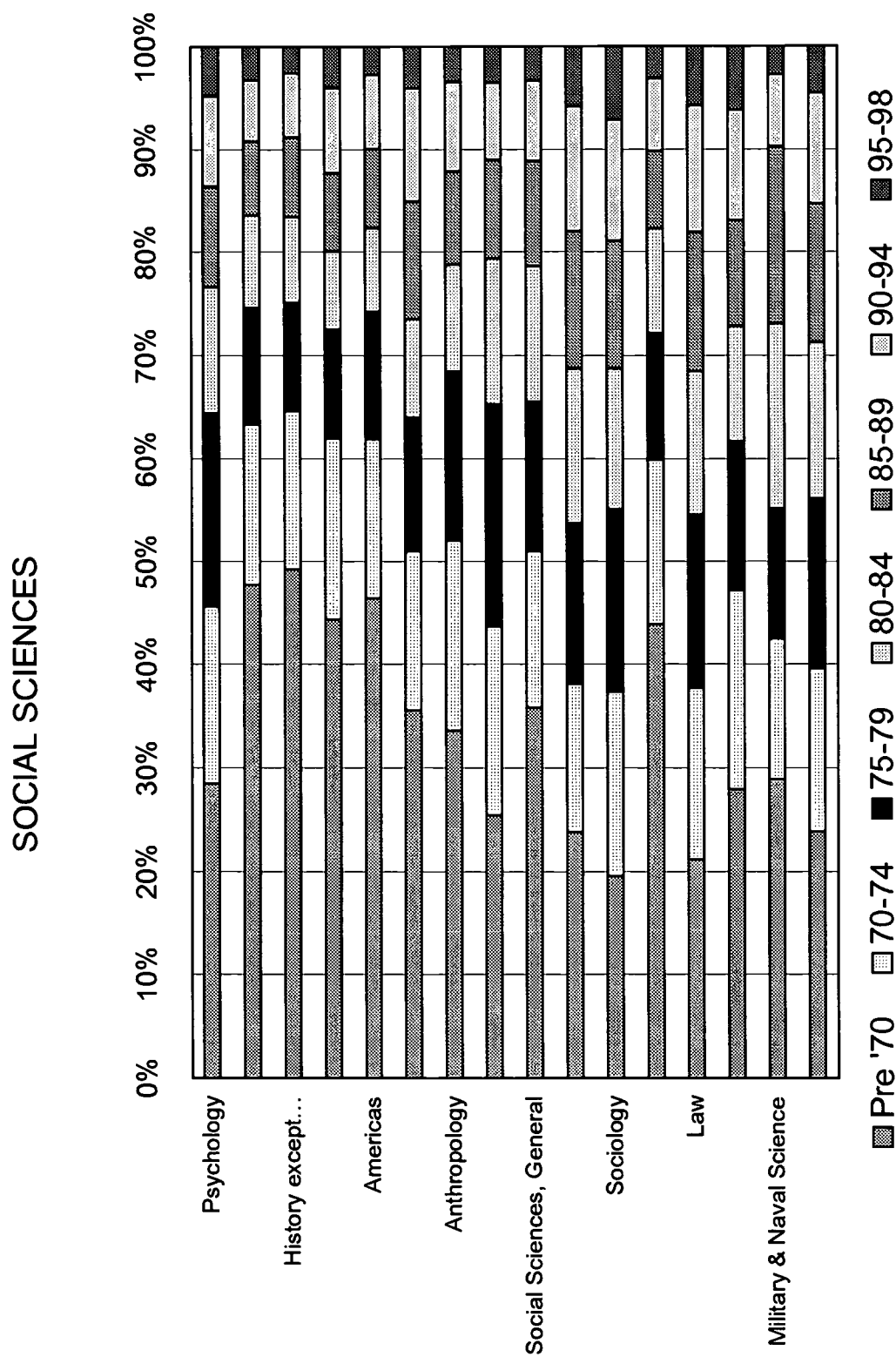


FIGURE 5 -- FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES
PERCENTAGE OF MONOGRAPHIC BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS BY FIVE YEAR PERIOD

SCIENCES

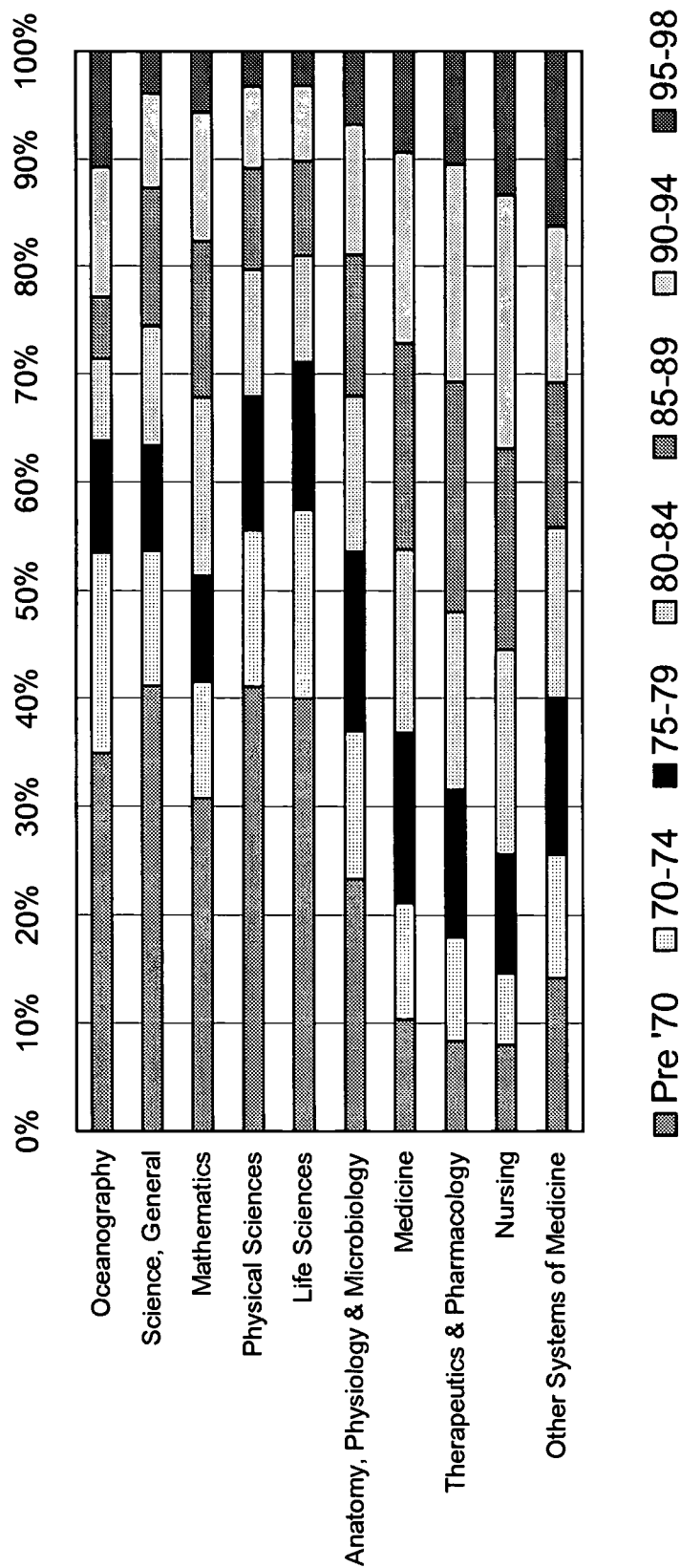


FIGURE 6 -- FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES
PERCENTAGE OF MONOGRAPHIC BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS BY FIVE YEAR PERIOD

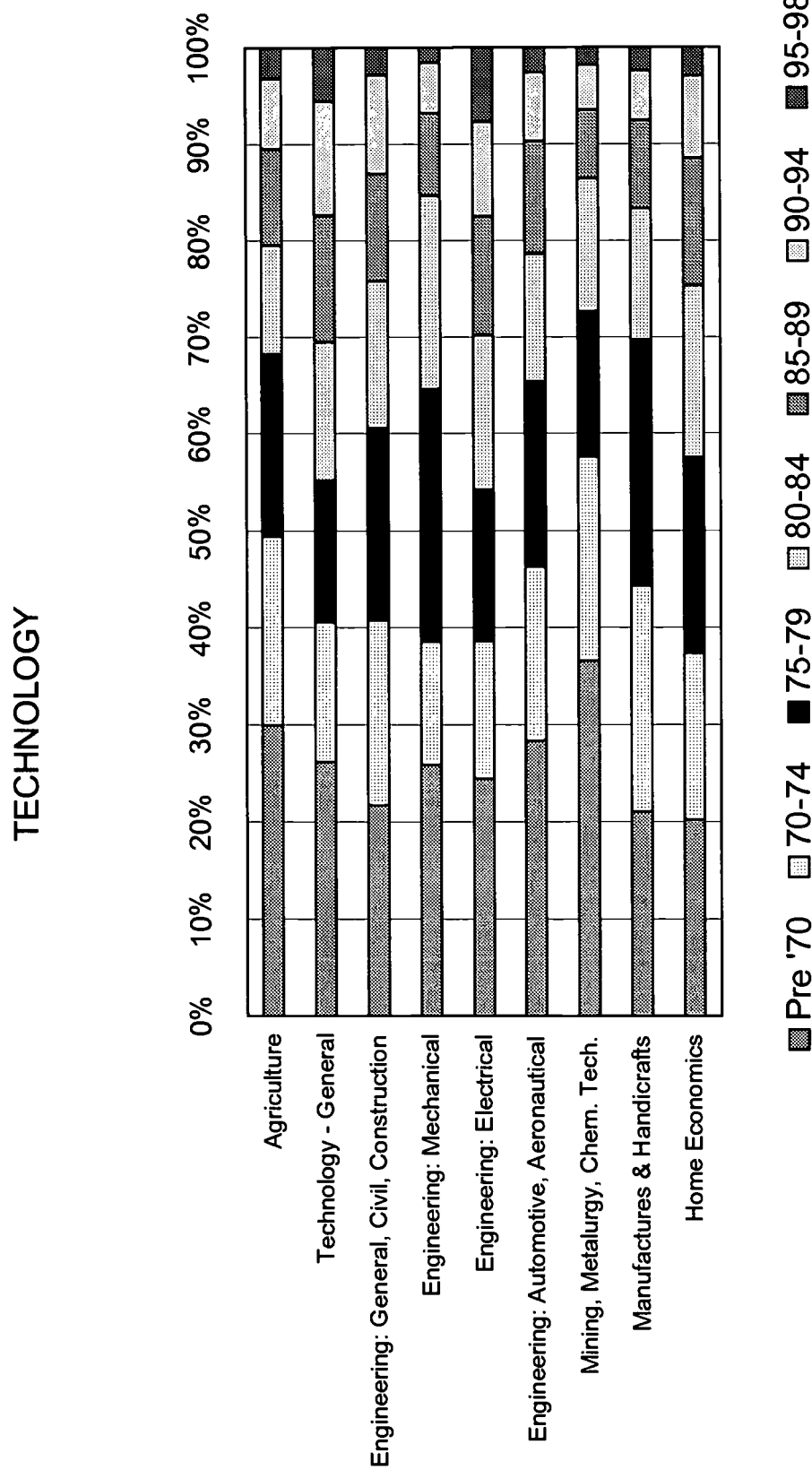


FIGURE 7 -- LINCC AGE PROFILE OF COLLECTION:
PROJECTED VS. RECOMMENDED

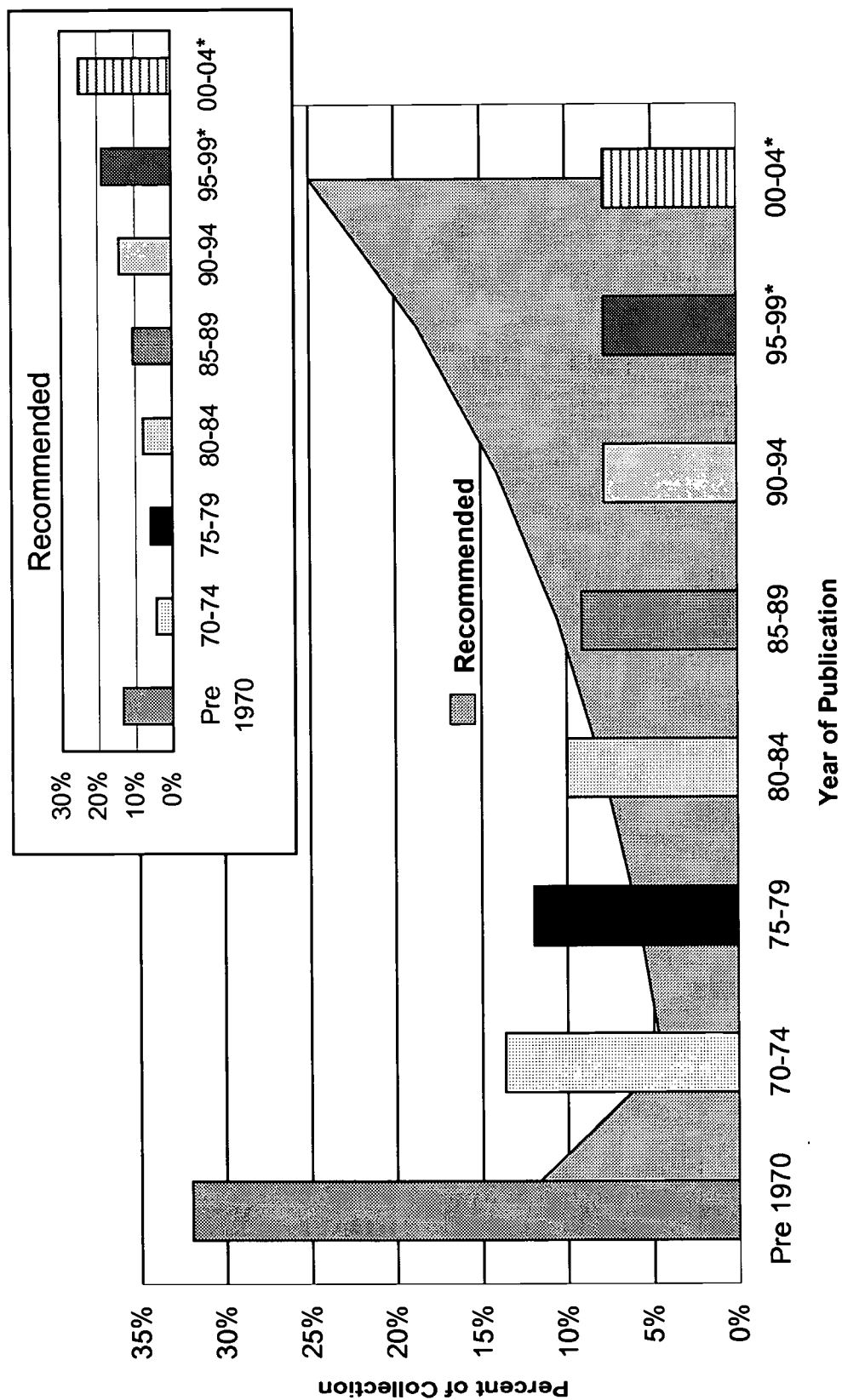
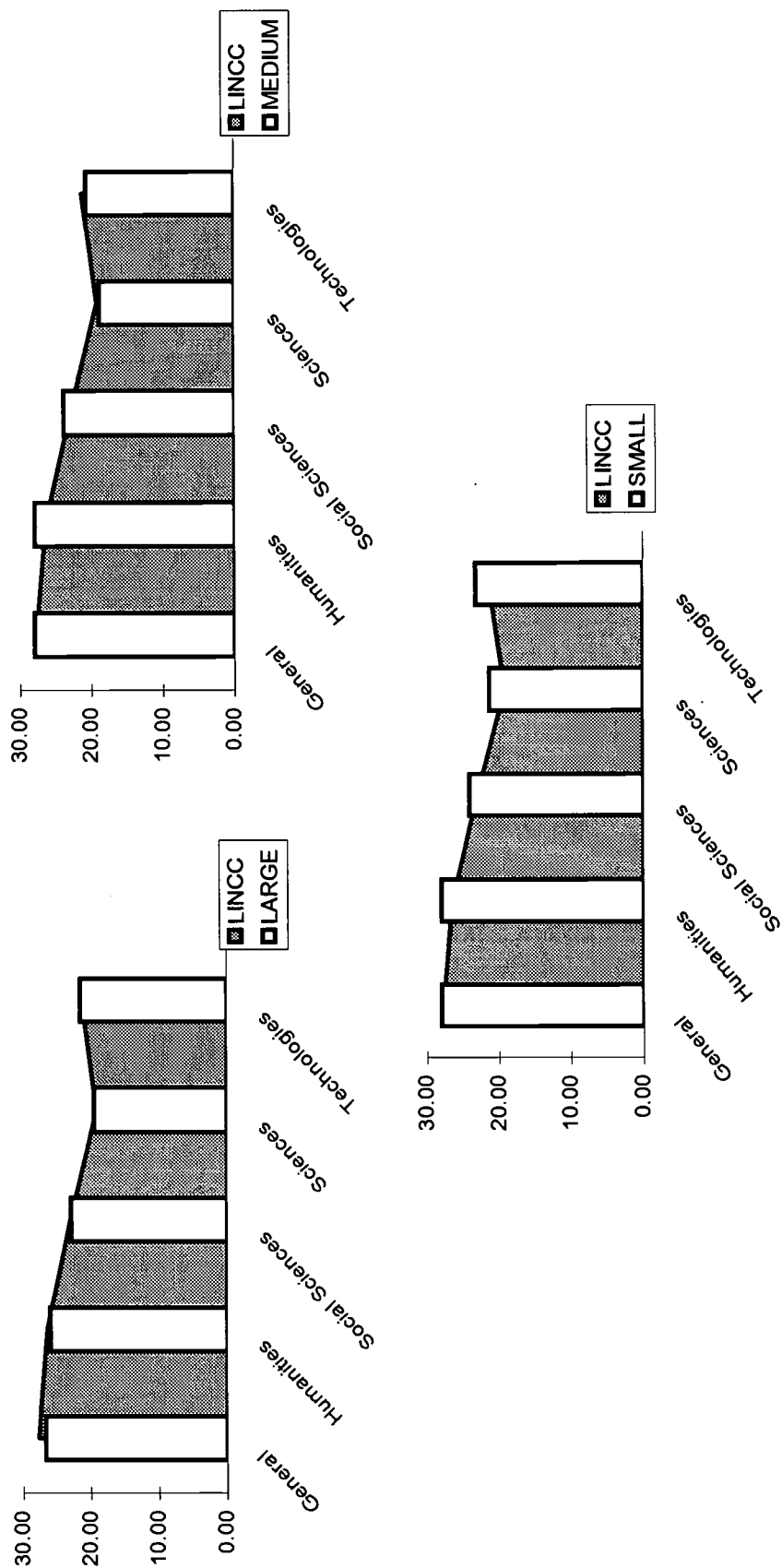


FIGURE 1 -- MEDIAN AGE OF RECORDS
TOTAL AND BY SIZE GROUP



	LINCC	LARGE	MEDIUM	SMALL
General	27.76	26.65	28.00	28.00
Humanities	26.44	25.94	27.97	28.00
Social Sciences	22.97	22.88	23.84	24.07
Sciences	19.19	19.55	18.89	21.25
Technologies	21.31	21.53	20.69	23.20
TOTAL MEDIAN AGE	23.59	23.60	24.61	25.03

**TABLE I -- LARGE COLLEGES AND LINCC
MEDIAN AGE OF RECORDS**

Subject	Year Reached 50%		Median Age in years	
	LARGE	LINCC	LARGE	LINCC
General	1971.35	1970.24	26.65	27.76
Philosophy	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Religion	1972.09	1971.92	25.91	26.08
Music	1973.19	1972.78	24.81	25.22
Arts	1973.14	1972.86	24.86	25.14
Architecture	1975.40	1974.13	22.60	23.87
Lang. & Lit. except...	1970.27	1970.00	27.73	28.00
Romance & Germanic Langs.	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Literary History & Collections	1973.71	1972.98	24.29	25.02
Literature: Romance Langs.	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Literature: English	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Literature: American	1976.97	1975.44	21.03	22.56
Photography	1978.17	1978.03	19.83	19.97
Humanities	1972.06	1971.56	25.94	26.44
Psychology	1976.05	1976.16	21.95	21.84
Aux. Sciences of History	1970.58	1970.74	27.42	27.26
History except...	1970.41	1970.25	27.59	27.75
U.S.	1971.89	1971.60	26.11	26.40
Americas	1971.22	1971.16	26.78	26.84
Geography	1974.42	1974.66	23.58	23.34
Anthropology	1974.63	1974.43	23.37	23.57
Recreation	1976.54	1976.46	21.46	21.54
Social Sciences, General	1975.06	1974.65	22.94	23.35
Business, Finance & Economics	1978.75	1978.79	19.25	19.21
Sociology	1978.50	1978.54	19.50	19.46
Political Science	1972.17	1971.91	25.83	26.09
Law	1978.14	1978.63	19.86	19.37
Education	1975.15	1975.96	22.85	22.04
Military & Naval Science	1977.09	1977.95	20.91	20.05
Bibliography & Library Science	1978.47	1978.13	19.53	19.87
Social Sciences	1975.12	1975.03	22.88	22.97
Oceanography	1973.75	1974.03	24.25	23.97
Science, General	1973.17	1973.50	24.83	24.50
Mathematics	1979.08	1979.28	18.92	18.72
Physical Sciences	1972.55	1973.05	25.45	24.95
Life Sciences	1972.99	1972.85	25.01	25.15
Anatomy, Physiology & Microbiology	1978.50	1978.91	19.50	19.09
Medicine	1982.87	1983.86	15.13	14.14
Therapeutics & Pharmacology	1984.07	1985.45	13.93	12.55
Nursing	1985.92	1986.46	12.08	11.54
Other Systems of Medicine	1982.25	1983.14	15.75	14.86
Sciences	1978.45	1978.81	19.55	19.19
Agriculture	1975.49	1975.14	22.51	22.86
Technology - General	1977.54	1978.22	20.46	19.78
Engineering: General, Civil, Construction	1976.97	1977.32	21.03	20.68
Engineering: Mechanical	1976.99	1977.19	21.01	20.81
Engineering: Electrical	1977.24	1978.63	20.76	19.37
Engineering: Automotive, Aeronautical	1975.41	1975.94	22.59	22.06
Mining, Metallurgy, Chem. Tech.	1972.70	1973.19	25.30	24.81
Manufactures & Handicrafts	1976.09	1976.11	21.91	21.89
Home Economics	1978.26	1978.13	19.74	19.87
Technologies	1976.47	1976.69	21.53	21.31
TOTAL	1974.62	1974.41	23.38	23.59

FIGURE 2 -- LARGE COLLEGES
MEAN PERCENTAGE OF MONOGRAPHIC RECORDS BY AGE

Subject	Pre '70	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-98	TOTAL
GENERAL	190	40	44	34	36	45	12	401.44
HUMANITIES	17,256	5,992	4,963	3,937	3,386	2,761	1,164	39,464.22
SOCIAL SCIENCES	16,091	8,145	7,367	5,764	4,792	4,491	2,177	48,833.78
SCIENCES	4,089	2,162	2,342	2,280	2,067	1,869	927	15,737.22
TECHNOLOGY	1,704	1,211	1,373	968	678	508	197	7,017.67
TOTAL	39,330	17,550	16,089	12,983	10,958	9,674	4,477	111,075.78

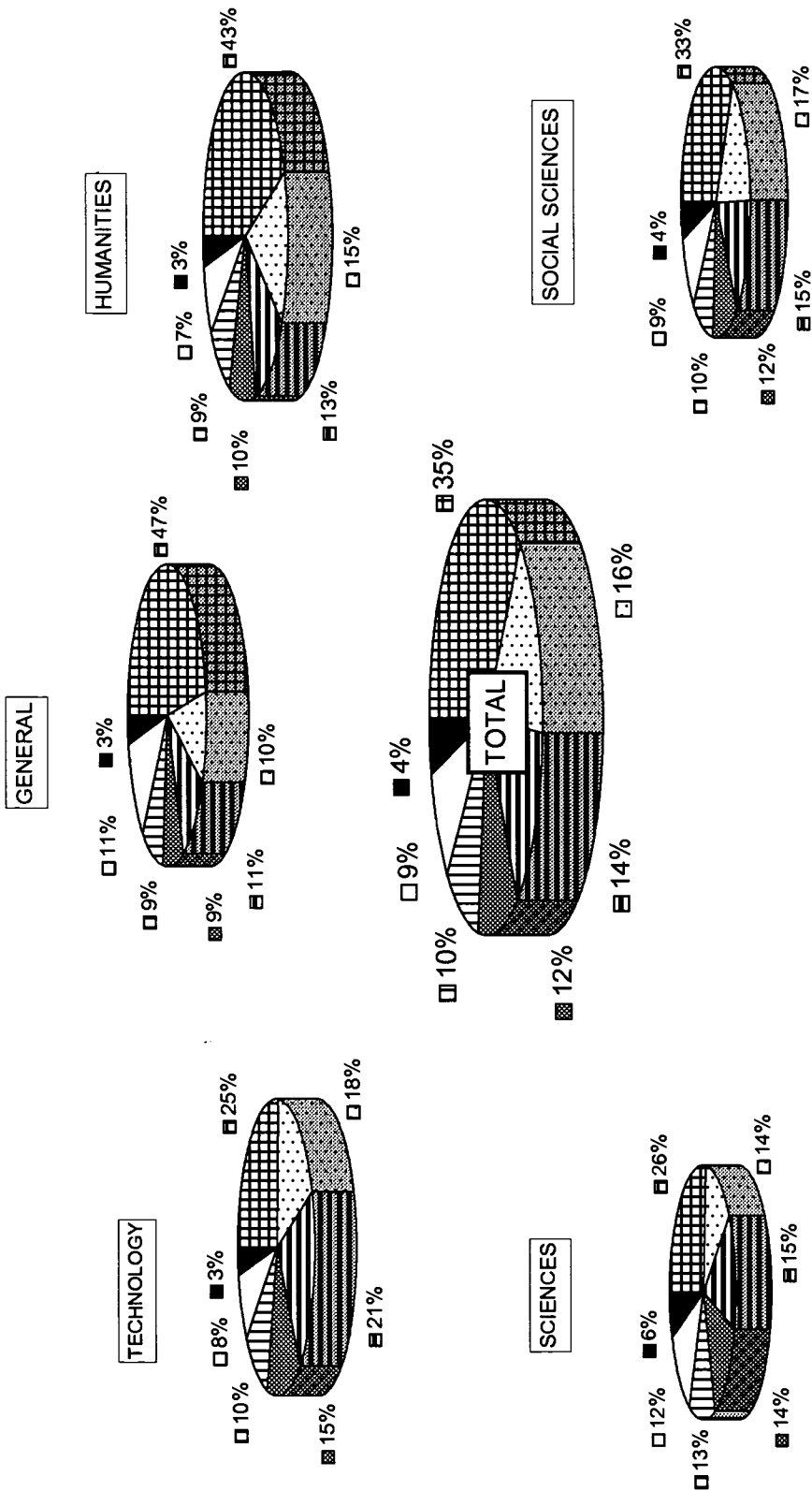


TABLE II -- LARGE COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN

BROAD SUBJECT CATEGORIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

College	Subject	Pre '70 Records % of Period	70-74 Records % of Period	75-79 Records % of Period	80-84 Records % of Period	85-89 Records % of Period	90-94 Records % of Period	95-98 Records % of Period	TOTAL Records	
Miami-Dade	General	342	0.40%	100	0.25%	78	0.27%	52	0.28%	762
Florida at Jacksonville	General	341	0.67%	75	0.30%	67	0.29%	44	0.35%	405
Broward	General	237	0.55%	54	0.26%	56	0.27%	40	0.21%	461
Valencia	General	161	0.63%	16	0.15%	37	0.30%	28	0.26%	320
Daytona Beach	General	56	33.94%	10	6.06%	16	9.70%	27	16.36%	165
St. Petersburg	General	171	0.33%	34	0.18%	45	0.23%	55	0.28%	615
Hillsborough	General	127	0.65%	21	0.16%	35	0.29%	24	0.32%	265
Palm Beach	General	195	0.49%	40	0.26%	51	0.37%	43	0.40%	473
Indian River	General	78	0.42%	12	0.24%	12	0.23%	8	0.39%	147
TOTAL	General	1,708	0.48%	362	0.23%	397	0.27%	322	0.33%	3,613
MEAN	General	190	0.48%	40	0.23%	44	0.27%	36	0.33%	401
Miami-Dade	Humanities	35,711	42.18%	12,822	32.32%	8,810	28.18%	5,904	29.01%	62,226
Florida at Jacksonville	Humanities	20,488	40.42%	9,113	32.43%	6,609	29.82%	4,415	27.12%	37,558
Broward	Humanities	18,832	44.01%	7,053	33.89%	6,845	32.46%	5,984	31.29%	37,725
Valencia	Humanities	9,641	37.63%	3,572	33.08%	3,609	29.70%	3,898	35.73%	14,421
Daytona Beach	Humanities	10,275	48.31%	2,489	44.62%	2,577	39.91%	1,222	39.44%	14,841
St. Petersburg	Humanities	27,274	53.09%	7,873	40.80%	6,934	35.50%	6,343	32.01%	47,966
Hillsborough	Humanities	8,400	43.26%	4,100	31.76%	3,359	27.85%	1,634	27.79%	14,997
Palm Beach	Humanities	16,012	40.32%	5,287	34.73%	4,480	32.78%	4,158	29.57%	33,076
Indian River	Humanities	8,673	46.45%	1,616	32.05%	1,446	27.68%	971	23.32%	9,999
TOTAL	Humanities	155,306	43.88%	53,925	34.14%	44,669	30.85%	35,429	30.32%	190,471
MEAN	Humanities	17,256	43.88%	5,922	34.14%	4,963	30.85%	3,937	30.32%	19,047
Miami-Dade	Social Sciences	34,569	40.83%	18,343	46.24%	14,502	46.39%	9,126	44.84%	66,538
Florida at Jacksonville	Social Sciences	21,681	42.77%	12,969	46.12%	10,202	46.04%	7,706	47.33%	62,560
Broward	Social Sciences	18,064	42.21%	10,357	49.76%	9,832	46.62%	8,440	44.13%	56,534
Valencia	Social Sciences	11,465	44.75%	4,961	45.94%	5,851	48.16%	4,662	42.73%	27,799
Daytona Beach	Social Sciences	7,776	39.74%	2,499	40.88%	3,096	42.49%	2,485	40.23%	15,856
St. Petersburg	Social Sciences	19,104	37.19%	8,394	43.50%	8,156	41.75%	8,297	41.87%	62,050
Hillsborough	Social Sciences	8,447	43.51%	6,653	51.53%	6,007	49.81%	2,504	42.59%	27,615
Palm Beach	Social Sciences	16,889	42.53%	7,000	45.98%	6,242	45.67%	6,853	48.74%	53,996
Indian River	Social Sciences	6,823	36.55%	2,140	42.44%	2,415	46.23%	1,801	43.25%	13,185
TOTAL	Social Sciences	144,818	40.91%	73,306	46.41%	66,303	45.79%	51,873	44.40%	233,300
MEAN	Social Sciences	16,091	40.91%	8,145	46.41%	7,367	45.79%	5,764	44.40%	21,777

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TABLE II -- LARGE COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN

BROAD SUBJECT CATEGORIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

College	Subject	Pre 70	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-98	TOTAL
		Records % of Period	Records % of Period	Records % of Period	Records % of Period	Records % of Period	Records % of Period	Records % of Period	Records
Miami-Dade	Sciences	9,750	11.52%	5,104	12.87%	4,635	14.83%	3,711	18.23%
Florida at Jacksonville	Sciences	5,620	11.09%	3,884	13.82%	3,389	15.29%	2,839	17.44%
Broward	Sciences	4,271	9.98%	2,289	11.00%	2,924	13.86%	3,355	17.44%
Valencia	Sciences	3,162	12.34%	1,572	14.56%	1,737	14.30%	1,735	15.90%
Daytona Beach	Sciences	2,065	8.82%	690	8.40%	1,132	10.28%	963	13.82%
St. Petersburg	Sciences	3,379	6.58%	1,810	9.38%	2,698	13.81%	3,477	17.55%
Hillsborough	Sciences	1,859	9.57%	1,504	11.65%	1,919	15.91%	1,375	23.39%
Palm Beach	Sciences	4,647	11.70%	1,912	12.56%	1,804	13.20%	2,063	14.67%
Indian River	Sciences	2,048	10.97%	689	13.67%	841	16.10%	1,005	24.14%
TOTAL	Sciences	36,801	10.40%	19,454	12.32%	21,079	14.56%	20,523	17.56%
MEAN	Sciences	4,069	10.40%	2,162	12.32%	2,342	14.56%	2,268	17.56%
Miami-Dade	Technology	4,293	5.07%	3,303	8.33%	3,239	10.36%	1,559	7.66%
Florida at Jacksonville	Technology	2,564	5.06%	2,067	7.36%	1,893	8.54%	1,271	7.81%
Broward	Technology	1,390	3.25%	1,059	5.09%	1,433	6.79%	1,306	6.83%
Valencia	Technology	1,189	4.64%	678	6.28%	916	7.54%	587	5.38%
Daytona Beach	Technology	850	2.68%	410	5.90%	829	7.03%	671	6.30%
St. Petersburg	Technology	1,446	2.81%	1,184	6.14%	1,701	8.71%	1,645	8.30%
Hillsborough	Technology	583	3.00%	632	4.90%	741	6.14%	345	5.87%
Palm Beach	Technology	1,972	4.97%	985	5.61%	1,091	7.98%	948	6.74%
Indian River	Technology	1,048	5.61%	585	11.60%	510	9.76%	378	9.08%
TOTAL	Technology	15,335	4.33%	10,903	6.90%	12,353	8.53%	8,710	7.45%
MEAN	Technology	1,704	4.33%	1,211	6.90%	1,373	8.53%	968	7.45%
Miami-Dade	TOTAL	84,665	100.00%	39,672	100.00%	31,264	100.00%	20,354	100.00%
Florida at Jacksonville	TOTAL	50,694	100.00%	28,098	100.00%	22,160	100.00%	16,278	100.00%
Broward	TOTAL	42,794	100.00%	20,812	100.00%	21,090	100.00%	19,125	100.00%
Valencia	TOTAL	25,618	100.00%	10,799	100.00%	12,150	100.00%	10,910	100.00%
Daytona Beach	TOTAL	21,022	100.00%	6,098	100.00%	7,650	100.00%	6,256	100.00%
St. Petersburg	TOTAL	51,374	100.00%	19,295	100.00%	19,534	100.00%	19,817	100.00%
Hillsborough	TOTAL	19,416	100.00%	12,910	100.00%	12,061	100.00%	5,879	100.00%
Palm Beach	TOTAL	39,715	100.00%	15,224	100.00%	13,668	100.00%	14,061	100.00%
Indian River	TOTAL	18,670	100.00%	5,042	100.00%	5,224	100.00%	4,164	100.00%
TOTAL	TOTAL	353,968	100.00%	157,950	100.00%	144,801	100.00%	116,844	100.00%
MEAN	TOTAL	39,339	100.00%	17,550	100.00%	16,049	100.00%	12,983	100.00%

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TABLE II -- LARGE COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN

SELECTED SCHOLARLY FIELDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

College	Subject	Pre 70	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-98	TOTAL
		Records % of Period	Records % of Period	Records % of Period	Records % of Period	Records % of Period	Records % of Period	Records % of Period	Records
Miami-Dade	Sociology	2,935	2,810	2,425	1,538	1,453	1,503	517	13,181
Florida at Jacksonville	Sociology	1,667	1,640	1,690	1,048	870	647	375	10,271
Broward	Sociology	1,732	1,772	1,923	1,635	1,019	1,280	910	7,412
Valencia	Sociology	1,005	732	1,035	691	726	795	488	5,452
Daytona Beach	Sociology	232	250	470	474	431	515	488	2,860
St Petersburg	Sociology	1,602	1,254	1,404	1,431	1,176	1,045	596	7,204
Hillsborough	Sociology	732	944	997	477	581	475	284	4,490
Palm Beach	Sociology	1,744	1,281	1,228	1,361	933	651	214	7,412
Indian River	Sociology	397	264	364	285	216	247	259	2,032
MEAN	Sociology	1,338	1,216	1,282	893	823	795	457	6,702
		3.40%	6.93%	7.97%	7.65%	7.51%	8.22%	10.20%	
Miami-Dade	Mathematics	1,198	457	403	585	406	338	69	3,456
Florida at Jacksonville	Mathematics	776	428	1,522	507	312	179	91	2,160
Broward	Mathematics	512	214	253	443	243	297	198	1,714
Valencia	Mathematics	460	220	175	333	430	374	144	2,136
Daytona Beach	Mathematics	348	74	108	164	98	111	73	976
St Petersburg	Mathematics	583	278	308	685	511	294	139	3,296
Hillsborough	Mathematics	190	270	315	181	205	162	74	1,397
Palm Beach	Mathematics	709	159	138	333	221	116	38	1,714
Indian River	Mathematics	255	110	160	100	95	119	103	942
		1.37%	2.18%	3.06%	2.40%	2.55%	2.55%	3.35%	
MEAN	Mathematics	559	246	234	370	280	221	103	1,977
		1.42%	1.46%	2.85%	2.85%	2.80%	2.29%	2.31%	
Miami-Dade	Physical Sciences	2,670	912	608	461	405	461	110	5,627
Florida at Jacksonville	Physical Sciences	1,393	741	525	422	267	142	93	2,898
Broward	Physical Sciences	1,311	404	389	379	174	148	93	1,799
Valencia	Physical Sciences	975	347	230	239	206	200	95	2,292
Daytona Beach	Physical Sciences	541	153	198	126	83	75	23	1,199
St Petersburg	Physical Sciences	960	362	456	496	367	223	109	7,156
Hillsborough	Physical Sciences	530	535	378	179	226	187	105	2,140
Palm Beach	Physical Sciences	856	203	224	234	137	112	33	1,799
Indian River	Physical Sciences	512	399	382	228	204	473	396	2,594
		2.74%	7.91%	7.31%	5.48%	5.48%	10.30%	12.89%	
MEAN	Physical Sciences	1,082	451	377	307	229	325	117	3,856
		2.76%	2.57%	2.34%	2.37%	2.09%	2.32%	2.62%	

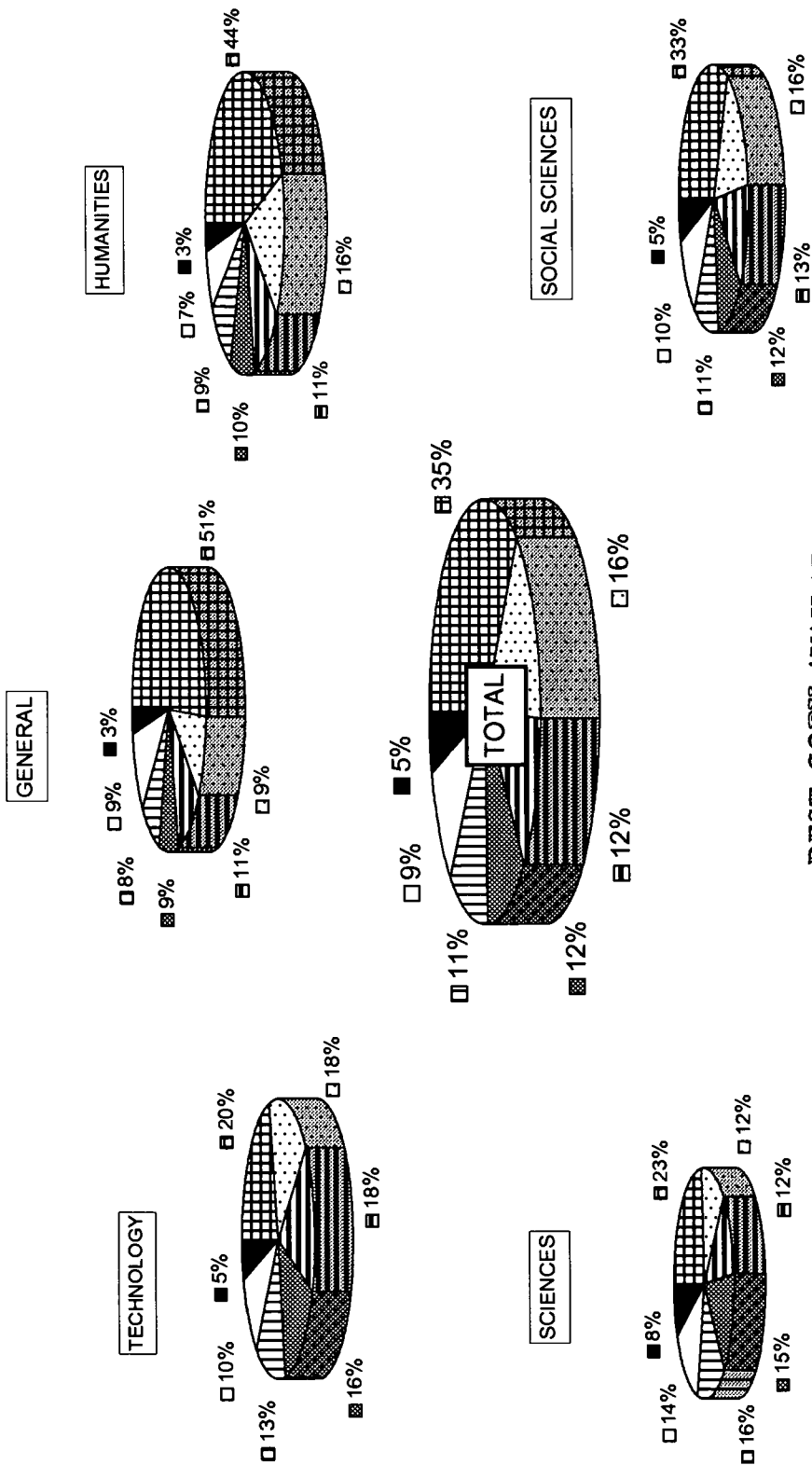
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TABLE I -- MEDIUM COLLEGES AND LINCC
MEDIAN AGE OF RECORDS

Subject	Year Reached 50%		Median Age in years	
	MEDIUM	LINCC	MEDIUM	LINCC
General	1970.00	1970.24	28.00	27.76
Philosophy	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Religion	1970.86	1971.92	27.14	26.08
Music	1971.98	1972.78	26.02	25.22
Arts	1972.05	1972.86	25.95	25.14
Architecture	1972.20	1974.13	25.81	23.87
Lang. & Lit. except...	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Romance & Germanic Langs.	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Literary History & Collections	1971.06	1972.98	26.94	25.02
Literature: Romance Langs.	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Literature: English	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Literature: American	1972.05	1975.44	25.95	22.56
Photography	1977.30	1978.03	20.70	19.97
Humanities	1970.03	1971.56	27.97	26.44
Psychology	1975.59	1976.16	22.41	21.84
Aux. Sciences of History	1970.46	1970.74	27.54	27.26
History except...	1970.00	1970.25	28.00	27.75
U.S.	1970.53	1971.60	27.47	26.40
Americas	1970.23	1971.16	27.77	26.84
Geography	1974.49	1974.66	23.51	23.34
Anthropology	1973.47	1974.43	24.53	23.57
Recreation	1976.38	1976.46	21.62	21.54
Social Sciences, General	1973.39	1974.65	24.61	23.35
Business, Finance & Economics	1979.07	1978.79	18.93	19.21
Sociology	1977.71	1978.54	20.29	19.46
Political Science	1970.00	1971.91	28.00	26.09
Law	1978.24	1978.63	19.76	19.37
Education	1976.95	1975.96	21.05	22.04
Military & Naval Science	1978.25	1977.95	19.75	20.05
Bibliography & Library Science	1976.91	1978.13	21.09	19.87
Social Sciences	1974.16	1975.03	23.84	22.97
Oceanography	1975.05	1974.03	22.95	23.97
Science, General	1973.99	1973.50	24.01	24.50
Mathematics	1979.77	1979.28	18.23	18.72
Physical Sciences	1974.30	1973.05	23.70	24.95
Life Sciences	1972.81	1972.85	25.19	25.15
Anatomy, Physiology & Microbiology	1978.77	1978.91	19.23	19.09
Medicine	1984.53	1983.86	13.47	14.14
Therapeutics & Pharmacology	1985.52	1985.45	12.48	12.55
Nursing	1985.96	1986.46	12.04	11.54
Other Systems of Medicine	1984.55	1983.14	13.45	14.86
Sciences	1979.11	1978.81	18.89	19.19
Agriculture	1975.48	1975.14	22.52	22.86
Technology - General	1980.12	1978.22	17.88	19.78
Engineering: General, Civil, Construction	1978.08	1977.32	19.92	20.68
Engineering: Mechanical	1977.93	1977.19	20.07	20.81
Engineering: Electrical	1980.95	1978.63	17.05	19.37
Engineering: Automotive, Aeronautical	1976.55	1975.94	21.45	22.06
Mining, Metallurgy, Chem. Tech.	1973.67	1973.19	24.33	24.81
Manufactures & Handicrafts	1976.37	1976.11	21.63	21.89
Home Economics	1977.26	1978.13	20.74	19.87
Technologies	1977.31	1976.69	20.69	21.31
TOTAL	1973.39	1974.41	24.61	23.59

FIGURE 2 -- MEDIUM COLLEGES
MEAN PERCENTAGE OF MONOGRAPHIC RECORDS BY AGE

Subject	Pre '70	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-98	TOTAL
GENERAL	132	24	28	22	21	25	7	259.78
HUMANITIES	11,921	4,194	2,986	2,541	2,524	1,737	813	26,718.89
SOCIAL SCIENCES	10,553	5,467	4,268	3,920	3,815	3,431	1,737	33,196.33
SCIENCES	2,395	1,232	1,221	1,478	1,553	1,350	752	9,982.44
TECHNOLOGY	918	777	771	705	589	419	211	4,390.56
TOTAL	25,919	11,694	9,275	8,666	8,501	6,962	3,520	74,548.00



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TABLE II -- MEDIUM COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN
BROAD SUBJECT CATEGORIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

College	Subject	Pre '70 Records % of Prd.	70-74 Records % of Prd.	75-79 Records % of Prd.	80-84 Records % of Prd.	85-89 Records % of Prd.	90-94 Records % of Prd.	95-98 Records % of Prd.	TOTAL Records
Brevard	General	263 0.65%	41 0.22%	50 0.42%	30 0.26%	44 0.29%	44 0.29%	18 0.16%	490
Santa Fe	General	103 0.74%	14 0.19%	23 0.37%	29 0.30%	42 0.33%	31 0.33%	16 0.26%	258
Pensacola	General	175 0.40%	31 0.16%	27 0.19%	34 0.24%	14 0.13%	10 0.13%	4 0.14%	295
Seminole	General	86 0.39%	26 0.22%	24 0.26%	19 0.30%	10 0.17%	17 0.33%	3 0.24%	166
Tallahassee	General	139 0.48%	29 0.30%	26 0.42%	10 0.15%	24 0.30%	12 0.17%	4 0.13%	244
Edison	General	118 0.46%	22 0.20%	43 0.37%	21 0.19%	21 0.25%	13 0.25%	1 0.07%	239
Manatee	General	96 0.60%	6 0.09%	14 0.19%	20 0.29%	11 0.16%	11 0.28%	7 0.51%	165
Central Florida	General	118 0.64%	23 0.25%	18 0.25%	25 0.40%	15 0.33%	21 0.43%	5 0.15%	225
Okaloosa-Walton	General	94 0.39%	24 0.21%	27 0.29%	12 0.20%	9 0.23%	63 2.45%	7 0.72%	236
TOTAL	General	1,192 0.51%	216 0.21%	252 0.30%	200 0.26%	190 0.25%	222 0.35%	65 0.21%	2,338
MEAN	General	132 0.51%	24 0.21%	23 0.30%	22 0.26%	21 0.25%	25 0.35%	7 0.21%	280
Brevard	Humanities	16,651 40.89%	6,140 32.54%	3,185 26.51%	2,812 24.06%	3,314 22.06%	3,244 20.40%	2,059 18.33%	37,410
Santa Fe	Humanities	6,672 47.78%	2,709 36.33%	1,965 31.75%	2,916 30.48%	4,358 33.96%	2,482 26.75%	1,558 24.93%	22,653
Pensacola	Humanities	19,488 44.77%	6,490 33.63%	4,245 29.66%	3,721 26.17%	3,166 29.29%	2,171 25.73%	743 26.66%	40,028
Seminole	Humanities	10,855 49.85%	4,232 36.03%	3,613 38.74%	2,079 33.03%	2,485 41.81%	1,776 34.28%	390 30.71%	25,436
Tallahassee	Humanities	12,859 44.74%	3,528 36.32%	1,949 31.20%	2,133 32.78%	2,315 28.79%	1,608 22.72%	772 25.62%	25,167
Edison	Humanities	12,169 47.30%	3,387 31.28%	3,043 26.53%	2,365 21.67%	1,938 15.64%	825 15.64%	264 17.19%	23,956
Manatee	Humanities	8,733 54.68%	2,867 43.99%	2,956 39.37%	2,616 37.35%	2,249 32.41%	1,112 27.85%	358 26.21%	20,896
Central Florida	Humanities	8,084 43.68%	3,284 35.04%	2,209 31.05%	1,896 30.61%	1,450 32.12%	1,577 31.95%	871 26.85%	19,377
Okaloosa-Walton	Humanities	11,774 48.37%	5,106 44.62%	3,720 39.91%	2,328 39.44%	1,441 37.25%	835 32.43%	304 31.05%	25,509
TOTAL	Humanities	107,285 45.99%	37,743 35.86%	26,875 32.20%	22,866 29.32%	22,716 29.69%	15,630 24.94%	7,319 23.10%	240,470
MEAN	Humanities	11,921 45.99%	4,194 35.86%	2,986 32.20%	2,541 29.32%	2,624 29.69%	1,737 24.94%	813 23.10%	25,719
Brevard	Social Sciences	16,633 40.85%	8,954 47.45%	5,582 46.46%	5,570 47.65%	7,356 48.96%	8,386 52.73%	6,008 53.47%	58,504
Santa Fe	Social Sciences	4,873 34.90%	3,194 42.84%	2,426 39.40%	3,684 38.51%	5,147 40.10%	4,591 49.49%	3,076 49.22%	26,995
Pensacola	Social Sciences	17,605 40.44%	8,674 44.95%	6,161 43.04%	5,634 40.46%	4,297 39.75%	3,814 45.20%	1,225 43.95%	47,416
Seminole	Social Sciences	8,538 39.21%	5,787 49.27%	4,387 47.04%	3,036 48.23%	2,424 40.79%	2,181 42.10%	493 38.82%	26,848
Tallahassee	Social Sciences	13,853 48.20%	5,187 53.40%	3,316 53.09%	3,304 50.78%	3,969 49.37%	3,811 53.84%	1,471 48.82%	34,915
Edison	Social Sciences	10,131 39.38%	5,424 50.09%	5,875 51.21%	5,874 53.82%	4,507 52.78%	2,919 55.33%	777 50.59%	35,509
Manatee	Social Sciences	5,830 36.50%	2,897 44.45%	3,278 43.65%	3,013 43.02%	3,075 44.31%	1,757 44.00%	568 41.58%	20,421
Central Florida	Social Sciences	7,839 42.35%	4,410 47.06%	3,425 48.14%	2,794 45.11%	1,906 42.22%	2,119 42.93%	1,467 45.22%	23,970
Okaloosa-Walton	Social Sciences	9,674 39.74%	4,678 40.88%	3,960 42.49%	2,375 40.23%	1,652 42.71%	1,303 50.60%	544 55.57%	24,189
TOTAL	Social Sciences	94,976 40.71%	49,205 46.75%	38,410 46.02%	35,284 45.24%	34,333 44.87%	30,881 49.29%	15,629 49.33%	298,767
MEAN	Social Sciences	10,553 40.71%	5,467 46.75%	4,263 46.02%	3,920 45.24%	3,815 44.87%	3,431 49.29%	1,737 49.33%	33,196

TABLE II -- MEDIUM COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN
BROAD SUBJECT CATEGORIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

College	Subject	Pre '70 Records	% of Prd.	70-74 Records	% of Prd.	75-79 Records	% of Prd.	80-84 Records	% of Prd.	85-89 Records	% of Prd.	90-94 Records	% of Prd.	95-98 Records	% of Prd.	TOTAL Records
Brevard	Sciences	4,663	11.45%	2,138	11.33%	1,806	15.03%	2,051	17.55%	2,963	19.85%	3,081	19.37%	2,357	20.98%	19,080
Santa Fe	Sciences	1,798	12.88%	963	12.78%	1,148	18.64%	1,969	20.58%	2,257	17.59%	1,551	16.72%	1,166	18.66%	10,842
Pensacola	Sciences	4,260	9.79%	2,428	12.58%	2,307	16.12%	3,155	22.66%	2,408	22.28%	1,837	21.77%	662	23.75%	17,057
Seminole	Sciences	1,789	8.22%	1,163	9.90%	799	8.57%	768	12.20%	725	12.20%	927	17.89%	327	25.75%	6,499
Tallahassee	Sciences	1,638	5.70%	768	7.91%	811	12.98%	906	13.92%	1,435	17.85%	1,388	19.61%	665	22.07%	7,612
Edison	Sciences	2,528	9.83%	1,288	11.89%	1,639	14.29%	1,831	16.78%	1,557	18.23%	1,213	22.99%	418	27.21%	10,476
Manatee	Sciences	1,058	6.62%	451	6.92%	856	11.40%	981	14.01%	1,196	17.23%	943	23.62%	383	28.04%	5,868
Central Florida	Sciences	1,677	9.06%	935	9.98%	669	9.40%	828	13.37%	863	19.12%	956	19.37%	696	21.45%	6,626
Okaloosa-Walton	Sciences	2,146	8.82%	961	8.40%	958	10.28%	816	13.82%	550	14.22%	258	10.02%	92	9.40%	5,782
TOTAL	Sciences	21,557	9.24%	11,085	13.17%	10,963	13.17%	13,305	17.06%	13,974	18.26%	12,154	19.40%	6,766	21.36%	89,842
MEAN	Sciences	2,395	9.24%	1,232	10.53%	1,221	13.17%	1,478	17.06%	1,553	18.26%	1,350	19.40%	762	21.36%	9,982
Brevard	Technology	2,507	6.16%	1,596	8.46%	1,391	11.58%	1,223	10.47%	1,327	8.83%	1,149	7.22%	794	7.07%	9,988
Santa Fe	Technology	518	3.71%	586	7.86%	606	9.84%	968	10.12%	1,030	8.03%	622	6.70%	433	6.93%	4,763
Pensacola	Technology	2,003	4.60%	1,676	8.68%	1,573	10.99%	1,362	9.92%	924	8.55%	606	7.18%	153	5.49%	8,318
Seminole	Technology	508	2.33%	537	4.57%	503	5.39%	393	6.24%	299	5.03%	280	5.40%	57	4.49%	2,577
Tallahassee	Technology	250	0.87%	201	2.07%	144	2.31%	154	2.37%	297	3.69%	259	3.66%	101	3.35%	1,406
Edison	Technology	780	3.03%	708	6.54%	872	7.60%	824	7.55%	516	6.04%	306	5.80%	76	4.95%	4,083
Manatee	Technology	254	1.59%	296	4.54%	405	5.39%	374	5.34%	409	5.89%	170	4.26%	50	3.66%	1,958
Central Florida	Technology	790	4.27%	720	7.68%	793	11.15%	651	10.51%	280	6.20%	263	5.33%	205	6.32%	3,702
Okaloosa-Walton	Technology	653	2.68%	675	5.90%	655	7.03%	372	6.30%	216	5.58%	116	4.50%	32	3.27%	2,720
TOTAL	Technology	8,263	3.54%	6,995	6.65%	6,942	8.32%	6,341	8.13%	5,298	6.92%	3,771	6.02%	1,901	6.00%	39,515
MEAN	Technology	918	3.64%	777	6.65%	771	8.32%	705	8.13%	589	6.92%	419	6.92%	211	6.00%	4,391
Brevard	TOTAL	40,717	100.00%	18,869	100.00%	12,014	100.00%	11,886	100.00%	15,024	100.00%	15,904	100.00%	11,236	100.00%	125,472
Santa Fe	TOTAL	13,964	100.00%	7,456	100.00%	6,158	100.00%	9,566	100.00%	12,834	100.00%	9,277	100.00%	6,249	100.00%	66,511
Pensacola	TOTAL	43,531	100.00%	19,299	100.00%	14,313	100.00%	13,926	100.00%	10,809	100.00%	8,438	100.00%	2,787	100.00%	113,114
Seminole	TOTAL	21,776	100.00%	11,745	100.00%	9,326	100.00%	6,295	100.00%	5,943	100.00%	5,181	100.00%	1,270	100.00%	61,546
Tallahassee	TOTAL	28,739	100.00%	9,713	100.00%	6,246	100.00%	6,507	100.00%	8,040	100.00%	7,078	100.00%	3,013	100.00%	69,344
Edison	TOTAL	25,726	100.00%	10,829	100.00%	11,472	100.00%	10,915	100.00%	8,539	100.00%	5,276	100.00%	1,536	100.00%	74,302
Manatee	TOTAL	15,971	100.00%	6,517	100.00%	7,509	100.00%	7,004	100.00%	6,940	100.00%	3,993	100.00%	1,366	100.00%	49,307
Central Florida	TOTAL	18,508	100.00%	9,372	100.00%	7,114	100.00%	6,194	100.00%	4,514	100.00%	4,936	100.00%	3,244	100.00%	53,900
Okaloosa-Walton	TOTAL	24,341	100.00%	11,444	100.00%	9,320	100.00%	5,903	100.00%	3,868	100.00%	2,575	100.00%	979	100.00%	58,436
TOTAL	TOTAL	233,273	100.00%	105,244	100.00%	83,472	100.00%	77,986	100.00%	76,511	100.00%	62,658	100.00%	31,680	100.00%	670,932
MEAN	TOTAL	25,919	100.00%	11,594	100.00%	9,275	100.00%	8,666	100.00%	8,501	100.00%	6,962	100.00%	3,520	100.00%	74,548

TABLE II -- MEDIUM COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN

SELECTED APPLIED DISCIPLINES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

College	Subject	Pre '70 Records % of Prd.	70-74 Records % of Prd.	75-79 Records % of Prd.	80-84 Records % of Prd.	85-89 Records % of Prd.	90-94 Records % of Prd.	95-98 Records % of Prd.	TOTAL Records
Brevard	Bus., Fin., Econ.	1,918	1,122	866	1,198	2,001	2,245	1,864	11,217
Santa Fe	Bus., Fin., Econ.	215	191	217	393	702	679	403	2,800
Pensacola	Bus., Fin., Econ.	1,910	1,173	1,019	972	759	626	158	6,619
Seminole	Bus., Fin., Econ.	648	632	747	647	590	367	75	3,706
Tallahassee	Bus., Fin., Econ.	1,598	820	476	441	563	355	177	4,430
Edison	Bus., Fin., Econ.	978	825	1,085	1,417	897	602	116	5,920
Manatee	Bus., Fin., Econ.	364	249	382	512	671	300	108	2,594
Central Florida	Bus., Fin., Econ.	708	502	536	602	393	379	255	3,363
Okaloosa-Walton	Bus., Fin., Econ.	781	449	392	468	281	191	53	2,745
MEAN	us., Fin., Econ.	1,013	663	567	739	762	638	357	4,622
Brevard	Law	585	562	419	388	482	519	341	3,296
Santa Fe	Law	101	118	158	177	300	284	152	1,242
Pensacola	Law	529	431	340	334	265	280	87	2,266
Seminole	Law	333	300	300	207	159	177	42	1,518
Tallahassee	Law	610	399	210	233	273	241	82	2,048
Edison	Law	294	379	509	586	566	365	70	2,769
Manatee	Law	158	175	268	203	217	150	32	1,204
Central Florida	Law	271	218	233	161	131	136	82	1,217
Okaloosa-Walton	Law	329	263	281	228	213	146	49	1,509
MEAN	Law	357	315	295	280	290	253	104	1,897
Brevard	Education	1,523	1,057	596	643	906	1,226	1,204	7,156
Santa Fe	Education	211	320	225	227	277	346	196	1,803
Pensacola	Education	1,735	860	578	562	352	366	78	4,531
Seminole	Education	219	183	83	149	103	144	38	919
Tallahassee	Education	571	417	249	223	266	315	121	2,162
Edison	Education	963	818	840	760	771	478	155	4,787
Manatee	Education	131	206	193	191	139	89	37	986
Central Florida	Education	568	414	294	269	195	250	88	2,079
Okaloosa-Walton	Education	922	509	330	238	186	150	53	2,388
MEAN	Education	760	532	375	362	355	374	219	2,979

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TABLE II -- MEDIUM COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN

SELECTED APPLIED DISCIPLINES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

College	Subject	Pre '70	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-98	TOTAL
		Records% of Prd.	Records% of Prd.	Records% of Prd.	Records% of Prd.	Records% of Prd.	Records% of Prd.	Records% of Prd.	Records
Health Care*	Brevard	6611.62%	6743.57%	7526.26%	8066.90%	1,1327.53%	1,3728.63%	1,47813.15%	6,876
	Santa Fe	2051.47%	2613.50%	4697.62%	7698.04%	9757.60%	6797.32%	4747.59%	3,832
	Pensacola	4861.12%	5402.80%	8465.91%	1,40110.06%	1,17910.91%	1,03712.29%	34512.38%	5,834
	Seminole	1970.90%	2502.13%	2702.90%	2944.67%	3165.32%	3516.77%	17513.78%	1,853
	Tallahassee	1710.60%	1741.79%	2844.55%	3695.67%	6968.66%	5838.24%	2989.89%	2,575
	Edison	3121.21%	3082.84%	6145.35%	7576.94%	5396.31%	56810.77%	25616.67%	3,354
	Manatee	860.54%	1031.58%	2623.49%	2733.90%	5367.72%	44011.02%	22716.62%	1,927
	Central Florida	1120.61%	1141.22%	1592.24%	2704.36%	45910.17%	62012.56%	43813.50%	2,172
	Okaloosa-Walton	1840.76%	1881.64%	2943.15%	2203.73%	2045.27%	803.11%	212.15%	1,192
MEAN	Health Care*	2631.03%	2802.48%	4394.73%	5736.61%	6717.69%	6379.14%	41211.72%	3,291
Elec. Eng.	Brevard	5051.24%	1902.6%	2361.96%	3272.80%	3502.33%	2621.65%	3242.88%	2,194
	Santa Fe	360.26%	380.51%	400.65%	880.92%	1230.96%	1391.50%	821.31%	546
	Pensacola	3030.70%	1810.94%	1731.21%	1421.02%	870.80%	951.13%	632.26%	1,044
	Seminole	210.10%	350.30%	570.61%	560.85%	711.19%	591.14%	181.42%	317
	Tallahassee	100.03%	20.02%	60.10%	170.26%	90.11%	230.32%	170.56%	84
	Edison	450.17%	510.47%	680.59%	960.88%	420.49%	260.43%	221.43%	350
	Manatee	70.04%	150.23%	290.39%	981.40%	921.33%	290.73%	161.17%	286
	Central Florida	550.30%	760.81%	690.97%	1151.86%	551.22%	521.05%	250.77%	447
	Okaloosa-Walton	600.25%	800.70%	840.90%	911.54%	391.01%	261.01%	40.41%	384
MEAN	Elec. Eng.	1160.45%	740.63%	850.91%	1141.32%	961.13%	791.13%	631.60%	628
Building**	Brevard	7311.80%	4472.37%	3823.18%	3152.70%	2931.95%	3352.11%	1671.49%	2,671
	Santa Fe	1941.39%	1371.84%	1462.37%	2382.49%	2531.97%	1641.77%	811.30%	1,213
	Pensacola	4991.15%	4782.48%	3882.71%	2411.73%	1681.55%	1541.83%	250.90%	1,953
	Seminole	1710.79%	1441.23%	1872.01%	1262.00%	1101.85%	891.72%	80.63%	835
	Tallahassee	1900.66%	820.61%	380.61%	570.88%	1161.44%	1031.46%	531.76%	639
	Edison	2170.84%	1651.52%	2811.52%	2182.00%	1621.90%	1162.20%	120.78%	1,172
	Manatee	1170.73%	480.74%	1031.37%	791.13%	1101.59%	681.70%	191.39%	544
	Central Florida	3221.74%	1831.95%	2062.90%	1903.07%	561.24%	501.01%	361.11%	1,043
	Okaloosa-Walton	1890.78%	1281.12%	1651.77%	1252.12%	812.09%	401.55%	101.02%	738
MEAN	Building**	2921.13%	2011.72%	2112.27%	1772.04%	1501.76%	1241.79%	461.66%	1,201

*Medicine, Therapeutics & Pharmacology; Nursing; Other Systems of Medicine

**Architecture; Engineering; General, Civil, Construction

TABLE II -- MEDIUM COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN

SELECTED SCHOLARLY FIELDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

College	Subject	Pre '70 Records% of Prd.	70-74 Records% of Prd.	75-79 Records% of Prd.	80-84 Records% of Prd.	85-89 Records% of Prd.	90-94 Records% of Prd.	95-98 Records% of Prd.	TOTAL Records
Brevard	Sociology	1,238	1,135	901	745	898	1,292	992	7,204
Santa Fe	Sociology	358	450	391	463	717	777	669	3,825
Pensacola	Sociology	1,324	1,188	913	751	632	600	244	6,652
Seminole	Sociology	747	797	500	372	387	359	104	3,266
Tallahassee	Sociology	1,080	676	566	475	611	500	226	4,134
Edison	Sociology	820	889	1,002	845	590	465	157	4,768
Manatee	Sociology	361	460	543	472	554	273	173	2,836
Central Florida	Sociology	650	597	633	485	312	379	394	3,451
Okaloosa-Walton	Sociology	652	484	511	254	169	176	148	2,394
MEAN	Sociology	803	742	662	540	541	536	345	4,170
Brevard	Mathematics	1,049	293	250	463	877	801	413	4,146
Santa Fe	Mathematics	103	51	86	225	185	131	129	910
Pensacola	Mathematics	896	374	338	435	288	158	85	2,574
Seminole	Mathematics	175	81	35	48	80	159	53	631
Tallahassee	Mathematics	292	105	59	73	71	77	37	714
Edison	Mathematics	428	119	139	203	215	181	30	1,315
Manatee	Mathematics	175	46	71	138	134	95	29	688
Central Florida	Mathematics	236	73	67	126	113	80	51	746
Okaloosa-Walton	Mathematics	240	77	111	188	83	35	6	740
MEAN	Mathematics	399	135	123	211	227	191	93	1,345
Brevard	Physical Science	1,164	351	282	269	294	281	107	2,748
Santa Fe	Physical Science	410	178	176	304	336	210	140	1,754
Pensacola	Physical Science	1,099	491	357	473	299	169	66	2,954
Seminole	Physical Science	451	231	152	143	107	123	18	1,225
Tallahassee	Physical Science	365	161	162	191	228	277	122	1,506
Edison	Physical Science	682	268	256	254	333	180	40	2,014
Manatee	Physical Science	107	62	130	187	149	141	32	808
Central Florida	Physical Science	368	213	121	142	99	81	46	1,070
Okaloosa-Walton	Physical Science	506	211	159	141	91	52	17	1,177
MEAN	Mathematics	572	241	199	234	215	188	65	1,695

**TABLE I -- SMALL COLLEGES AND LINCC
MEDIAN AGE OF RECORDS**

Subject	Year Reached 50%		Median Age in years	
	SMALL	LINCC	SMALL	LINCC
General	1970.00	1970.24	28.00	27.76
Philosophy	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Religion	1970.00	1971.92	28.00	26.08
Music	1970.92	1972.78	27.08	25.22
Arts	1970.00	1972.86	28.00	25.14
Architecture	1970.36	1974.13	27.64	23.87
Lang. & Lit. except...	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Romance & Germanic Langs.	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Literary History & Collections	1970.63	1972.98	27.37	25.02
Literature: Romance Langs.	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Literature: English	1970.00	1970.00	28.00	28.00
Literature: American	1974.67	1975.44	23.33	22.56
Photography	1977.22	1978.03	20.78	19.97
Humanities	1970.00	1971.56	28.00	26.44
Psychology	1975.30	1976.16	22.70	21.84
Aux. Sciences of History	1970.00	1970.74	28.00	27.26
History except...	1970.00	1970.25	28.00	27.75
U.S.	1970.25	1971.60	27.75	26.40
Americas	1970.00	1971.16	28.00	26.84
Geography	1973.12	1974.66	24.88	23.34
Anthropology	1972.55	1974.43	25.45	23.57
Recreation	1975.11	1976.46	22.89	21.54
Social Sciences, General	1973.68	1974.65	24.32	23.35
Business, Finance & Economics	1976.63	1978.79	21.37	19.21
Sociology	1977.85	1978.54	20.15	19.46
Political Science	1970.66	1971.91	27.34	26.09
Law	1978.03	1978.63	19.97	19.37
Education	1975.71	1975.96	22.29	22.04
Military & Naval Science	1977.70	1977.95	20.30	20.05
Bibliography & Library Science	1977.43	1978.13	20.57	19.87
Social Sciences	1973.93	1975.03	24.07	22.97
Oceanography	1971.74	1974.03	26.26	23.97
Science, General	1970.06	1973.50	27.94	24.50
Mathematics	1976.36	1979.28	21.64	18.72
Physical Sciences	1970.00	1973.05	28.00	24.95
Life Sciences	1970.27	1972.85	27.73	25.15
Anatomy, Physiology & Microbiology	1978.33	1978.91	19.68	19.09
Medicine	1995.00	1983.86	3.00	14.14
Therapeutics & Pharmacology	1995.00	1985.45	3.00	12.55
Nursing	1984.19	1986.46	13.81	11.54
Other Systems of Medicine	1995.00	1983.14	3.00	14.86
Sciences	1976.75	1978.81	21.25	19.19
Agriculture	1970.60	1975.14	27.40	22.86
Technology - General	1975.76	1978.22	22.24	19.78
Engineering: General, Civil, Construction	1975.17	1977.32	22.83	20.68
Engineering: Mechanical	1975.72	1977.19	22.28	20.81
Engineering: Electrical	1976.39	1978.63	21.61	19.37
Engineering: Automotive, Aeronautical	1974.96	1975.94	23.04	22.06
Mining, Metallurgy, Chem. Tech.	1972.08	1973.19	25.92	24.81
Manufactures & Handicrafts	1974.60	1976.11	23.40	21.89
Home Economics	1977.80	1978.13	20.20	19.87
Technologies	1974.80	1976.69	23.20	21.31
TOTAL	1972.97	1974.41	25.03	23.59

FIGURE 2 -- SMALL COLLEGES
MEAN PERCENTAGE OF MONOGRAPHIC RECORDS BY AGE

Subject	Pre '70	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-98	TOTAL
GENERAL	83	8	12	8	13	11	3	116.40
HUMANITIES	7,264	1,738	1,506	1,165	1,323	931	363	14,291.30
SOCIAL SCIENCES	6,435	2,831	2,557	1,684	1,704	1,487	619	17,319.50
SCIENCES	1,726	628	583	590	676	641	272	5,115.50
TECHNOLOGY	709	426	435	246	215	147	58	2,236.60
TOTAL	16,217	5,635	5,097	3,697	3,934	3,219	1,316	39,120.00

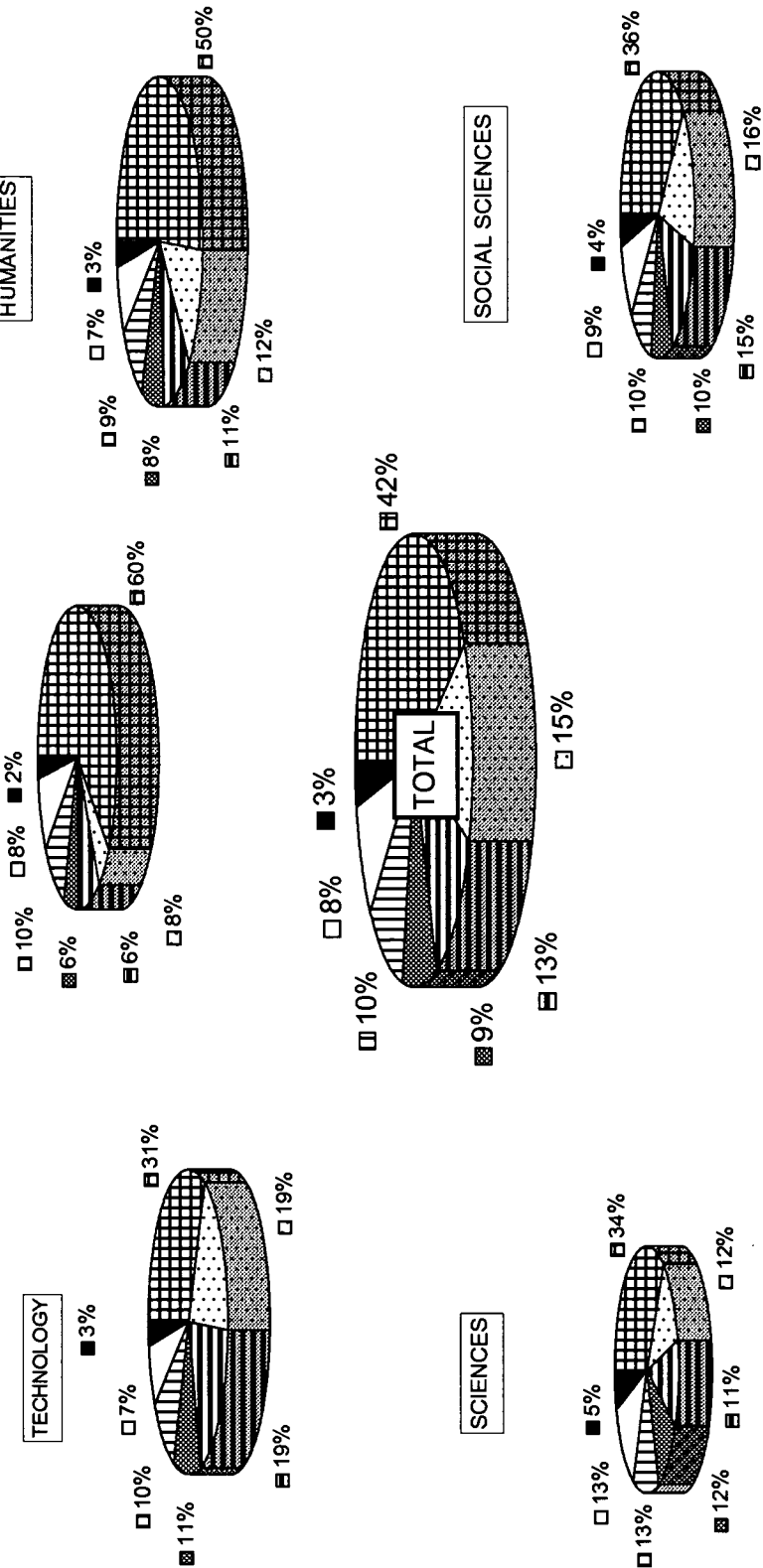
GENERAL

HUMANITIES

TECHNOLOGY

SCIENCES

SOCIAL SCIENCES



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TABLE II -- SMALL COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN
BROAD SUBJECT CATEGORIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

College	Subject	Pre '70 Records	% of Prd.	70-74 Records	% of Prd.	75-79 Records	% of Prd.	80-84 Records	% of Prd.	85-89 Records	% of Prd.	90-94 Records	% of Prd.	95-98 Records	% of Prd.	TOTAL Records
Gulf Coast	General	74	0.30%	13	0.14%	12	0.14%	13	0.27%	8	0.21%	7	0.32%	5	0.42%	132
Polk	General	132	0.51%	27	0.25%	37	0.38%	17	0.26%	32	0.48%	23	0.42%	7	0.18%	275
Pasco-Hernando	General	24	0.29%	19	0.26%	28	0.32%	16	0.33%	22	0.40%	28	0.55%	7	0.30%	144
South Florida	General	83	0.59%	10	0.19%	9	0.22%	10	0.24%	13	0.30%	7	0.20%	6	0.56%	138
St. Johns River	General	53	0.28%	5	0.09%	25	0.57%	13	0.42%	18	0.58%	16	0.69%	2	0.24%	132
Lake City	General	81	0.52%	10	0.32%	7	0.34%	10	0.40%	22	0.60%	21	0.64%	8	1.73%	159
Chipola	General	124	1.15%	6	0.15%	16	0.47%	11	0.43%	15	0.63%	10	0.61%	1	0.38%	183
Lake Sumter	General	58	0.26%	5	0.10%	10	0.21%	9	0.24%	11	0.30%	6	0.15%	1	0.07%	100
North Florida	General	114	1.05%	8	0.34%	11	0.41%	5	0.30%	23	0.82%	13	0.47%	2	0.23%	176
Florida Keys	General	85	0.82%	13	0.33%	10	0.37%	6	0.19%	8	0.24%	7	0.37%	3	0.36%	132
TOTAL	General	828	0.51%	76	0.13%	116	0.23%	80	0.22%	132	0.34%	108	0.34%	30	0.23%	1,164
MEAN	General	83	0.61%	8	0.13%	12	0.23%	8	0.22%	13	0.34%	11	0.34%	3	0.23%	116
Gulf Coast	Humanities	10,427	41.62%	2,515	27.50%	1,767	21.16%	1,288	26.54%	1,035	27.02%	469	21.13%	290	24.17%	17,802
Polk	Humanities	12,323	47.15%	3,570	33.03%	2,887	29.50%	1,771	27.45%	1,790	27.10%	1,507	27.39%	1,117	28.51%	24,968
Pasco-Hernando	Humanities	3,343	40.78%	1,634	22.47%	1,904	27.47%	1,411	29.47%	1,822	32.92%	1,315	25.77%	610	25.94%	12,039
South Florida	Humanities	5,158	36.87%	1,378	26.86%	1,130	27.37%	1,116	27.31%	1,523	34.57%	1,197	33.88%	262	24.46%	11,765
St. Johns River	Humanities	8,136	42.81%	1,712	31.66%	1,589	36.03%	1,080	34.95%	1,233	39.41%	680	29.50%	213	25.88%	14,644
Lake City	Humanities	7,763	49.76%	1,065	33.99%	595	29.00%	685	27.67%	1,079	29.37%	1,070	32.55%	153	33.05%	12,412
Chipola	Humanities	5,020	46.49%	1,296	32.99%	1,137	33.40%	929	35.92%	935	39.39%	611	37.26%	84	31.94%	10,013
Lake Sumter	Humanities	10,276	46.33%	1,957	37.96%	1,786	37.81%	1,345	35.54%	1,338	36.52%	831	20.98%	247	17.80%	17,780
North Florida	Humanities	5,371	49.42%	1,088	45.98%	1,129	41.77%	765	45.54%	1,147	40.99%	920	33.53%	232	27.20%	10,652
Florida Keys	Humanities	4,821	46.62%	1,165	29.13%	1,138	41.56%	1,264	39.80%	1,325	39.86%	705	37.18%	419	50.85%	10,838
MEAN	Humanities	7,254	44.79%	1,733	30.85%	1,506	29.55%	1,165	31.52%	1,323	33.62%	931	28.31%	363	27.57%	14,291
Gulf Coast	Social Sciences	10,722	42.79%	4,789	52.37%	4,779	57.24%	2,404	49.54%	1,762	46.01%	1,125	50.68%	525	43.75%	26,113
Polk	Social Sciences	9,943	38.05%	5,398	49.94%	5,267	53.82%	3,075	47.66%	3,191	48.32%	2,508	45.58%	1,840	46.96%	31,226
Pasco-Hernando	Social Sciences	3,578	43.65%	3,855	53.01%	4,615	53.17%	2,228	46.53%	2,390	43.18%	2,164	42.41%	975	41.45%	19,810
South Florida	Social Sciences	6,473	46.27%	2,858	55.71%	2,206	53.44%	2,052	50.21%	1,816	41.23%	1,570	44.44%	564	52.66%	17,540
St. Johns River	Social Sciences	7,849	41.30%	2,738	50.63%	2,013	45.65%	1,425	46.12%	1,394	44.55%	1,206	52.32%	462	56.14%	17,090
Lake City	Social Sciences	5,470	35.06%	1,480	47.24%	954	46.49%	1,035	41.80%	1,606	43.71%	1,405	42.74%	197	42.55%	12,148
Chipola	Social Sciences	4,033	37.35%	1,913	48.69%	1,548	45.48%	1,103	42.65%	967	40.73%	739	45.06%	137	52.09%	10,441
Lake Sumter	Social Sciences	8,383	37.80%	2,237	43.39%	2,071	43.85%	1,623	42.88%	1,568	42.79%	2,116	53.42%	849	61.17%	18,847
North Florida	Social Sciences	4,059	37.35%	964	40.74%	1,047	38.73%	667	39.70%	1,085	38.78%	1,263	46.03%	414	48.53%	9,500
Florida Keys	Social Sciences	3,844	37.17%	2,082	52.05%	1,069	39.04%	1,232	38.79%	1,256	37.79%	773	40.77%	223	27.06%	10,480
MEAN	Social Sciences	6,435	39.68%	2,831	50.25%	2,537	50.16%	1,684	45.56%	1,704	43.31%	1,437	46.19%	619	47.02%	17,320

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TABLE II – SMALL COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN
BROAD SUBJECT CATEGORIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

College	Subject	Pre '70	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-98	TOTAL
		Records	% of Prd.	Records	% of Prd.	Records	% of Prd.	Records	% of Prd.
Gulf Coast	Sciences	2,944	11.75%	1,148	12.55%	1,079	12.92%	782	20.60%
Polk	Sciences	2,544	9.73%	1,122	10.38%	982	10.03%	1,217	18.86%
Pasco-Hernando	Sciences	811	9.89%	1,067	14.67%	1,147	13.22%	809	16.90%
South Florida	Sciences	1,583	11.31%	536	10.45%	470	11.39%	565	13.82%
St. Johns River	Sciences	2,267	11.93%	628	11.61%	535	12.13%	404	13.07%
Lake City	Sciences	1,617	10.36%	307	9.80%	257	12.52%	484	19.55%
Chipola	Sciences	1,194	11.06%	442	11.25%	436	12.81%	354	14.91%
Lake Sumter	Sciences	2,158	9.73%	437	8.48%	421	8.91%	570	15.06%
North Florida	Sciences	1,008	9.28%	155	6.55%	212	7.84%	173	10.30%
Florida Keys	Sciences	1,137	10.99%	433	10.83%	291	10.63%	497	15.65%
MEAN	Sciences	1,726	10.84%	628	11.14%	583	11.44%	590	15.97%
Gulf Coast	Technology	888	3.54%	679	7.43%	712	8.53%	366	7.54%
Polk	Technology	1,192	4.56%	691	6.39%	613	6.26%	372	5.77%
Pasco-Hernando	Technology	441	5.38%	697	9.58%	985	11.35%	324	6.77%
South Florida	Technology	694	4.96%	348	6.78%	313	7.58%	344	8.42%
St. Johns River	Technology	702	3.69%	325	6.01%	248	5.62%	168	5.44%
Lake City	Technology	671	4.30%	271	8.65%	239	11.65%	262	10.58%
Chipola	Technology	428	3.96%	272	6.92%	267	7.84%	141	5.45%
Lake Sumter	Technology	1,304	5.88%	520	10.09%	435	9.21%	238	6.29%
North Florida	Technology	315	2.90%	151	6.38%	304	11.25%	70	4.17%
Florida Keys	Technology	455	4.40%	307	7.68%	230	8.40%	177	5.57%
MEAN	Technology	709	4.37%	426	7.56%	435	8.53%	246	6.60%
Gulf Coast	TOTAL	25,055	100.00%	9,144	100.00%	8,349	100.00%	4,853	100.00%
Polk	TOTAL	26,134	100.00%	10,808	100.00%	9,786	100.00%	6,452	100.00%
Pasco-Hernando	TOTAL	8,197	100.00%	7,272	100.00%	8,679	100.00%	4,788	100.00%
South Florida	TOTAL	13,991	100.00%	5,130	100.00%	4,128	100.00%	4,087	100.00%
St. Johns River	TOTAL	19,007	100.00%	5,408	100.00%	4,410	100.00%	3,090	100.00%
Lake City	TOTAL	15,602	100.00%	3,133	100.00%	2,052	100.00%	2,476	100.00%
Chipola	TOTAL	10,799	100.00%	3,929	100.00%	3,404	100.00%	2,586	100.00%
Lake Sumter	TOTAL	22,179	100.00%	5,156	100.00%	4,723	100.00%	3,785	100.00%
North Florida	TOTAL	10,867	100.00%	2,366	100.00%	2,703	100.00%	1,680	100.00%
Florida Keys	TOTAL	10,342	100.00%	4,000	100.00%	2,738	100.00%	3,176	100.00%
MEAN	TOTAL	16,217	100.00%	5,535	100.00%	5,097	100.00%	3,697	100.00%
Gulf Coast	Records	2,944	11.75%	1,148	12.55%	1,079	12.92%	782	20.60%
Polk	Records	2,544	9.73%	1,122	10.38%	982	10.03%	1,217	18.86%
Pasco-Hernando	Records	811	9.89%	1,067	14.67%	1,147	13.22%	809	16.90%
South Florida	Records	1,583	11.31%	536	10.45%	470	11.39%	565	13.82%
St. Johns River	Records	2,267	11.93%	628	11.61%	535	12.13%	404	13.07%
Lake City	Records	1,617	10.36%	307	9.80%	257	12.52%	484	19.55%
Chipola	Records	1,194	11.06%	442	11.25%	436	12.81%	354	14.91%
Lake Sumter	Records	2,158	9.73%	437	8.48%	421	8.91%	570	15.06%
North Florida	Records	1,008	9.28%	155	6.55%	212	7.84%	173	10.30%
Florida Keys	Records	1,137	10.99%	433	10.83%	291	10.63%	497	15.65%
MEAN	Records	1,726	10.84%	628	11.14%	583	11.44%	590	15.97%
Gulf Coast	% of Prd.	888	3.54%	679	7.43%	712	8.53%	366	7.54%
Polk	% of Prd.	1,192	4.56%	691	6.39%	613	6.26%	372	5.77%
Pasco-Hernando	% of Prd.	441	5.38%	697	9.58%	985	11.35%	324	6.77%
South Florida	% of Prd.	694	4.96%	348	6.78%	313	7.58%	344	8.42%
St. Johns River	% of Prd.	702	3.69%	325	6.01%	248	5.62%	168	5.44%
Lake City	% of Prd.	671	4.30%	271	8.65%	239	11.65%	262	10.58%
Chipola	% of Prd.	428	3.96%	272	6.92%	267	7.84%	141	5.45%
Lake Sumter	% of Prd.	1,304	5.88%	520	10.09%	435	9.21%	238	6.29%
North Florida	% of Prd.	315	2.90%	151	6.38%	304	11.25%	70	4.17%
Florida Keys	% of Prd.	455	4.40%	307	7.68%	230	8.40%	177	5.57%
MEAN	% of Prd.	709	4.37%	426	7.56%	435	8.53%	246	6.60%
Gulf Coast	Records	25,055	100.00%	9,144	100.00%	8,349	100.00%	4,853	100.00%
Polk	Records	26,134	100.00%	10,808	100.00%	9,786	100.00%	6,452	100.00%
Pasco-Hernando	Records	8,197	100.00%	7,272	100.00%	8,679	100.00%	4,788	100.00%
South Florida	Records	13,991	100.00%	5,130	100.00%	4,128	100.00%	4,087	100.00%
St. Johns River	Records	19,007	100.00%	5,408	100.00%	4,410	100.00%	3,090	100.00%
Lake City	Records	15,602	100.00%	3,133	100.00%	2,052	100.00%	2,476	100.00%
Chipola	Records	10,799	100.00%	3,929	100.00%	3,404	100.00%	2,586	100.00%
Lake Sumter	Records	22,179	100.00%	5,156	100.00%	4,723	100.00%	3,785	100.00%
North Florida	Records	10,867	100.00%	2,366	100.00%	2,703	100.00%	1,680	100.00%
Florida Keys	Records	10,342	100.00%	4,000	100.00%	2,738	100.00%	3,176	100.00%
MEAN	Records	16,217	100.00%	5,535	100.00%	5,097	100.00%	3,697	100.00%
Gulf Coast	% of Prd.	888	3.54%	679	7.43%	712	8.53%	366	7.54%
Polk	% of Prd.	1,192	4.56%	691	6.39%	613	6.26%	372	5.77%
Pasco-Hernando	% of Prd.	441	5.38%	697	9.58%	985	11.35%	324	6.77%
South Florida	% of Prd.	694	4.96%	348	6.78%	313	7.58%	344	8.42%
St. Johns River	% of Prd.	702	3.69%	325	6.01%	248	5.62%	168	5.44%
Lake City	% of Prd.	671	4.30%	271	8.65%	239	11.65%	262	10.58%
Chipola	% of Prd.	428	3.96%	272	6.92%	267	7.84%	141	5.45%
Lake Sumter	% of Prd.	1,304	5.88%	520	10.09%	435	9.21%	238	6.29%
North Florida	% of Prd.	315	2.90%	151	6.38%	304	11.25%	70	4.17%
Florida Keys	% of Prd.	455	4.40%	307	7.68%	230	8.40%	177	5.57%
MEAN	% of Prd.	709	4.37%	426	7.56%	435	8.53%	246	6.60%
Gulf Coast	Records	25,055	100.00%	9,144	100.00%	8,349	100.00%	4,853	100.00%
Polk	Records	26,134	100.00%	10,808	100.00%	9,786	100.00%	6,452	100.00%
Pasco-Hernando	Records	8,197	100.00%	7,272	100.00%	8,679	100.00%	4,788	100.00%
South Florida	Records	13,991	100.00%	5,130	100.00%	4,128	100.00%	4,087	100.00%
St. Johns River	Records	19,007	100.00%	5,408	100.00%	4,410	100.00%	3,090	100.00%
Lake City	Records	15,602	100.00%	3,133	100.00%	2,052	100.00%	2,476	100.00%
Chipola	Records	10,799	100.00%	3,929	100.00%	3,404	100.00%	2,586	100.00%
Lake Sumter	Records	22,179	100.00%	5,156	100.00%	4,723	100.00%	3,785	100.00%
North Florida	Records	10,867	100.00%	2,366	100.00%	2,703	100.00%	1,680	100.00%
Florida Keys	Records	10,342	100.00%	4,000	100.00%	2,738	100.00%	3,176	100.00%
MEAN	Records	16,217	100.00%	5,535	100.00%	5,097	100.00%	3,697	100.00%
Gulf Coast	% of Prd.	888	3.54%	679	7.43%	712	8.53%	366	7.54%
Polk	% of Prd.	1,192	4.56%	691	6.39%	613	6.26%	372	5.77%
Pasco-Hernando	% of Prd.	441	5.38%	697	9.58%	985	11.35%	324	6.77%
South Florida	% of Prd.	694	4.96%	348	6.78%	313	7.58%	344	8.42%
St. Johns River	% of Prd.	702	3.69%	325	6.01%	248	5.62%	168	5.44%
Lake City	% of Prd.	671	4.30%	271	8.65%	239	11.65%	262	10.58%
Chipola	% of Prd.	428	3.96%	272	6.92%	267	7.84%	141	5.45%
Lake Sumter	% of Prd.	1,304	5.88%	520	10.09%	435	9.21%	238	6.29%
North Florida	% of Prd.	315	2.90%	151	6.38%	304	11.25%	70	4.17%
Florida Keys	% of Prd.	455	4.40%	307	7.68%	230	8.40%	177	5.57%
MEAN	% of Prd.	709	4.37%	426	7.56%	435	8.53%	246	6.60%
Gulf Coast	Records	25,055	100.00%	9,144	100.00%	8,349	100.00%	4,853	100.00%
Polk	Records	26,134	100.00%	10,808	100.00%	9,786	100.00%	6,452	100.00%
Pasco-Hernando	Records	8,197	100.00%	7,272	100.00%	8,679	100.00%	4,788	100.00%
South Florida	Records	13,991	100.00%	5,130	100.00%	4,128	100.00%	4,087	100.00%
St. Johns River	Records	19,007	100.00%	5,408	100.00%	4,410	100.00%	3,090	100.00%
Lake City	Records	15,602	100.00%	3,133	100.00%	2,052	100.00%	2,476	100.00%
Chipola	Records	10,799	100.00%	3,929	100.00%	3,404	100.00%	2,586	100.00%
Lake Sumter	Records	22,179	100.00%	5,156	100.00%	4,723	100.00%	3,785	100.00%
North Florida	Records	10,867	100.00%	2,366	100.00%	2,703	100.00%	1,680	100.00%
Florida Keys	Records	10,342	100.00%	4,000	100.00%	2,738	100.00%	3,176	100.00%
MEAN	Records	16,217	100.00%	5,535	100.00%	5,097	100.00%	3,697	100.00%
Gulf Coast	% of Prd.	888	3.54%	679	7.43%	712	8.53%	366	7.54%
Polk	% of Prd.	1,192	4.56%	691	6.39%	613	6.26%	372	5.77%
Pasco-Hernando	% of Prd.	441	5.38%	697	9.58%	985	11.35%	324	6.77%
South Florida	% of Prd.	694	4.96%	348	6.78%	313	7.58%	344	8.42%
St. Johns River	% of Prd.	702	3.69%	325	6.01%	248	5.62%	168	5.44%
Lake City	% of Prd.	671	4.30%	271	8.65%	239	11.65%	262	10.58%
Chipola	% of Prd.	428	3.96%	272	6.92%	267	7.84%	141	5.45%
Lake Sumter	% of Prd.	1,304	5.88%	520	10.09%	435	9.21%	238	6.29%
North Florida	% of Prd.	315	2.90%	151	6.38%	304	11.25%	70	4.17%
Florida Keys	% of Prd.	455	4.40%	307	7.68%	230	8.40%	177	5.57%
MEAN	% of Prd.	709	4.37%	426	7.56%	435	8.53%	246	6.60%
Gulf Coast	Records	25,055	100.00%	9,144	100.00%	8,349	100.00%	4,853	100.00%
Polk	Records	26,134	100.00%	10,808	100.00%	9,786	100.00%	6,452	100.00%
Pasco-Hernando	Records	8,197	100.00%	7,272	100.00%	8,679	100.00%	4,788	100.00%
South Florida	Records	13,991	100.00%	5,130	100.00%	4,128	100.00%	4,087	100.00%
St. Johns River	Records	19,007							

TABLE II -- SMALL COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN
SELECTED APPLIED DISCIPLINES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

College	Subject	Pre '70 Records	% of Prd.	70-74 Records	% of Prd.	75-79 Records	% of Prd.	80-84 Records	% of Prd.	85-89 Records	% of Prd.	90-94 Records	% of Prd.	95-98 Records	% of Prd.	TOTAL Records
Gulf Coast	Bus., Fin., Econ.	1,288	5.14%	938	10.26%	1,821	21.81%	578	11.91%	300	7.83%	276	12.43%	103	8.58%	5,304
Polk	Bus., Fin., Econ.	875	3.35%	620	5.74%	828	8.46%	508	7.87%	456	6.90%	434	7.89%	319	8.14%	4,042
Pasco-Hernando	Bus., Fin., Econ.	396	4.83%	668	9.19%	789	9.09%	454	9.48%	485	8.76%	390	7.84%	164	6.97%	3,347
South Florida	Bus., Fin., Econ.	659	4.71%	336	6.55%	305	7.39%	403	9.86%	301	6.83%	261	7.39%	85	7.94%	2,350
St. Johns River	Bus., Fin., Econ.	1,151	6.06%	399	7.38%	279	6.33%	304	9.84%	196	6.26%	216	9.37%	56	6.80%	2,601
Lake City	Bus., Fin., Econ.	386	2.47%	155	4.95%	121	5.90%	160	6.46%	257	7.00%	202	6.15%	39	8.42%	1,320
Chipola	Bus., Fin., Econ.	344	3.19%	186	4.73%	192	5.64%	150	5.80%	133	5.60%	101	6.16%	18	6.84%	1,124
Lake Sumter	Bus., Fin., Econ.	1,251	5.64%	312	6.05%	322	6.82%	254	6.71%	251	6.85%	326	8.23%	108	7.78%	2,824
North Florida	Bus., Fin., Econ.	199	1.83%	82	3.47%	152	5.62%	88	5.24%	104	3.72%	169	6.16%	47	5.51%	842
Florida Keys	Bus., Fin., Econ.	460	4.45%	265	6.63%	121	4.42%	180	5.67%	160	4.81%	181	9.55%	27	3.28%	1,394
MEAN	Bus., Fin., Econ.	701	4.32%	396	7.03%	493	9.67%	308	8.33%	264	6.72%	256	7.94%	97	7.34%	2,516
Gulf Coast	Law	293	1.17%	224	2.45%	189	2.26%	129	2.66%	123	3.21%	71	3.20%	25	2.08%	1,054
Polk	Law	232	0.89%	281	2.60%	335	3.42%	190	2.94%	275	4.16%	183	3.33%	115	2.94%	1,612
Pasco-Hernando	Law	73	0.89%	121	1.66%	202	2.33%	97	2.03%	123	2.22%	110	2.16%	55	2.34%	782
South Florida	Law	220	1.57%	128	2.50%	112	2.71%	121	2.96%	90	2.04%	89	2.52%	19	1.77%	779
St. Johns River	Law	269	1.42%	185	3.42%	82	1.86%	64	2.07%	57	1.82%	66	2.86%	38	4.62%	761
Lake City	Law	110	0.71%	62	1.98%	41	2.00%	50	2.02%	77	2.10%	73	2.22%	11	2.38%	424
Chipola	Law	92	0.85%	76	1.93%	94	2.76%	40	1.55%	38	1.60%	36	2.20%	6	2.28%	382
Lake Sumter	Law	257	1.16%	123	2.39%	141	2.99%	96	2.54%	122	3.33%	293	7.40%	176	12.68%	1,208
North Florida	Law	90	0.83%	34	1.44%	44	1.63%	27	1.61%	56	2.00%	83	3.02%	19	2.23%	353
Florida Keys	Law	170	1.64%	154	3.85%	69	2.52%	76	2.39%	92	2.77%	45	2.37%	13	1.58%	619
MEAN	Law	181	1.11%	139	2.46%	131	2.57%	89	2.41%	105	2.68%	105	3.26%	48	3.63%	797
Gulf Coast	Education	1,524	6.08%	870	9.51%	692	8.29%	482	9.93%	480	12.53%	232	10.45%	65	5.42%	4,345
Polk	Education	526	2.01%	777	7.19%	602	6.15%	356	5.52%	424	6.42%	332	6.03%	177	4.52%	3,194
Pasco-Hernando	Education	207	2.53%	356	4.90%	450	5.18%	122	2.55%	141	2.55%	173	3.39%	99	4.21%	1,548
South Florida	Education	406	2.90%	278	5.42%	234	5.67%	253	6.19%	174	3.95%	124	3.51%	47	4.39%	1,516
St. Johns River	Education	627	3.30%	251	4.64%	138	3.13%	85	2.75%	74	2.36%	79	3.43%	45	5.47%	1,299
Lake City	Education	441	2.83%	161	5.14%	81	3.95%	84	3.39%	121	3.29%	157	4.78%	14	3.02%	1,059
Chipola	Education	235	2.18%	307	7.81%	226	6.64%	220	8.51%	168	7.08%	152	9.27%	38	14.45%	1,347
Lake Sumter	Education	607	2.74%	290	5.62%	261	5.53%	261	6.90%	173	4.72%	326	8.23%	158	11.38%	2,076
North Florida	Education	333	3.06%	121	5.11%	111	4.11%	97	5.77%	130	4.65%	121	4.41%	42	4.92%	955
Florida Keys	Education	121	1.17%	103	2.58%	73	2.67%	87	2.74%	108	3.25%	58	3.06%	11	1.33%	561
MEAN	Education	503	3.10%	351	6.24%	287	5.63%	205	5.54%	199	5.07%	176	5.45%	79	5.29%	1,790

TABLE II – SMALL COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN

SELECTED APPLIED DISCIPLINES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

College	Subject	Pre '70 Records	% of Prd.	70-74 Records	% of Prd.	75-79 Records	% of Prd.	80-84 Records	% of Prd.	85-89 Records	% of Prd.	90-94 Records	% of Prd.	95-98 Records	% of Prd.	TOTAL Records
Gulf Coast	Health Care*	676	2.70%	429	4.69%	453	5.43%	385	7.93%	502	13.11%	347	15.63%	196	16.33%	2,988
Polk	Health Care*	101	0.39%	136	1.26%	279	2.85%	607	9.41%	697	10.55%	635	11.54%	420	10.72%	2,875
Pasco-Hernando	Health Care*	91	1.11%	193	2.65%	299	3.45%	339	7.08%	467	8.44%	806	15.80%	414	17.60%	2,609
South Florida	Health Care*	135	0.96%	102	1.99%	152	3.68%	207	5.06%	321	7.29%	299	8.46%	70	6.54%	1,286
St Johns River	Health Care*	245	1.29%	152	2.81%	176	3.99%	128	4.14%	113	3.61%	93	4.03%	34	4.13%	941
Lake City	Health Care*	233	1.49%	68	2.17%	115	5.60%	218	8.80%	372	10.13%	387	11.77%	52	11.23%	1,445
Chipola	Health Care*	164	1.52%	178	4.53%	229	6.73%	241	9.32%	197	8.30%	153	9.33%	11	4.18%	1,173
Lake-Sumter	Health Care*	221	1.00%	149	2.89%	179	3.79%	321	8.48%	333	9.09%	524	13.23%	107	7.71%	1,834
North Florida	Health Care*	61	0.56%	57	2.41%	93	3.44%	60	3.57%	182	6.50%	205	7.47%	76	8.91%	734
Florida Keys	Health Care*	57	0.55%	65	1.63%	93	3.40%	224	7.05%	287	8.63%	190	10.02%	64	7.77%	980
MEAN	Health Care*	193	1.22%	153	2.71%	207	4.05%	273	7.33%	347	8.82%	364	11.30%	144	10.98%	1,687
Gulf Coast	Elec. Eng.	85	0.34%	66	0.72%	47	0.56%	63	1.30%	38	0.99%	12	0.54%	4	0.33%	315
Polk	Elec. Eng.	170	0.65%	97	0.90%	81	0.83%	53	0.82%	37	0.56%	51	0.93%	45	1.15%	534
Pasco-Hernando	Elec. Eng.	43	0.52%	60	0.83%	108	1.24%	34	0.71%	49	0.89%	20	0.39%	30	1.28%	344
South Florida	Elec. Eng.	78	0.56%	16	0.31%	24	0.58%	46	1.13%	54	1.23%	17	0.48%	18	1.68%	253
St. Johns River	Elec. Eng.	142	0.75%	38	0.70%	25	0.57%	17	0.55%	17	0.54%	33	1.43%	18	2.19%	290
Lake City	Elec. Eng.	26	0.17%	14	0.45%	8	0.39%	45	1.82%	47	1.28%	19	0.58%	3	0.65%	162
Chipola	Elec. Eng.	29	0.27%	18	0.46%	11	0.32%	10	0.39%	9	0.38%	4	0.24%	2	0.76%	83
Lake Sumter	Elec. Eng.	174	0.78%	50	0.97%	41	0.87%	26	0.69%	15	0.41%	38	0.96%	38	2.74%	382
North Florida	Elec. Eng.	21	0.19%	5	0.21%	24	0.89%	6	0.36%	12	0.43%	10	0.36%	16	1.88%	94
Florida Keys	Elec. Eng.	55	0.53%	43	1.08%	51	1.86%	35	1.10%	21	0.63%	19	1.00%	13	1.58%	237
MEAN	Elec. Eng.	82	0.51%	41	0.72%	42	0.82%	34	0.91%	30	0.76%	22	0.89%	19	1.42%	269
Gulf Coast	Building**	226	0.90%	95	1.04%	126	1.51%	60	1.24%	40	1.04%	28	1.26%	13	1.08%	588
Polk	Building**	361	1.38%	261	2.41%	205	2.09%	125	1.94%	102	1.54%	63	1.14%	35	0.89%	1,152
Pasco-Hernando	Building**	165	2.01%	240	3.30%	267	3.08%	93	1.94%	107	1.93%	80	1.57%	18	0.77%	970
South Florida	Building**	177	1.27%	72	1.40%	70	1.70%	57	1.39%	66	1.50%	31	0.88%	6	0.56%	479
St Johns River	Building**	165	0.87%	71	1.31%	57	1.29%	33	1.07%	29	0.93%	16	0.69%	4	0.49%	375
Lake City	Building**	215	1.38%	54	1.72%	49	2.39%	40	1.62%	55	1.50%	48	1.46%	1	0.22%	462
Chipola	Building**	137	1.27%	46	1.17%	58	1.70%	50	1.93%	43	1.81%	14	0.85%	2	0.76%	350
Lake-Sumter	Building**	342	1.54%	195	3.78%	86	1.82%	53	1.40%	34	0.93%	62	1.57%	13	0.94%	785
North Florida	Building**	148	1.36%	28	1.18%	75	2.77%	30	1.79%	61	2.18%	44	1.60%	4	0.47%	390
Florida Keys	Building**	123	1.19%	61	1.53%	42	1.53%	19	0.60%	28	0.84%	12	0.63%	0	0.00%	285
MEAN	Building**	206	1.27%	112	1.99%	104	2.03%	56	1.51%	57	1.44%	40	1.24%	16	0.73%	584

*Medicine; Therapeutics & Pharmacology; Nursing; Other Systems of Medicine

**Architecture; Engineering; General, Civil, Construction

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TABLE II -- SMALL COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN
SELECTED SCHOLARLY FIELDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

TABLE II – SMALL COLLEGES
SHIFTS IN COLLECTING PATTERNS FOR COLLEGES AND GROUP MEAN

SELECTED SCHOLARLY FIELDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL RECORDS

College	Subject	Pre 70	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-98	TOTAL
		Records	% of Prd.	Records	% of Prd.	Records	% of Prd.	Records	% of Prd.
Gulf Coast	Sociology	756	3.02%	582	6.36%	508	6.08%	322	6.04%
Polk	Sociology	610	2.33%	726	6.72%	924	9.44%	566	8.77%
Pasco-Hernando	Sociology	354	4.32%	654	8.99%	843	9.71%	346	7.23%
South Florida	Sociology	500	3.57%	363	7.08%	307	7.44%	290	7.10%
St. Johns River	Sociology	559	2.94%	365	6.75%	281	6.37%	142	4.60%
Lake City	Sociology	453	2.90%	337	10.76%	174	8.48%	169	6.83%
Chipola	Sociology	302	2.80%	250	6.36%	229	6.73%	175	6.77%
Lake Sumter	Sociology	356	1.61%	334	6.48%	326	6.90%	258	6.82%
North Florida	Sociology	232	2.13%	109	4.61%	127	4.70%	91	5.42%
Florida Keys	Sociology	288	2.78%	124	3.10%	63	2.30%	66	2.08%
MEAN	Sociology	441	2.72%	384	6.82%	304	6.75%	304	6.75%
Gulf Coast	Mathematics	415	1.66%	171	1.87%	220	2.64%	137	2.82%
Polk	Mathematics	326	1.25%	95	0.88%	67	0.68%	101	1.57%
Pasco-Hernando	Mathematics	129	1.57%	137	1.88%	114	1.31%	115	2.40%
South Florida	Mathematics	220	1.57%	30	0.58%	36	0.87%	85	2.08%
St. Johns River	Mathematics	361	1.90%	85	1.57%	69	1.56%	111	3.59%
Lake City	Mathematics	219	1.40%	48	1.53%	20	0.97%	45	1.82%
Chipola	Mathematics	148	1.37%	47	1.20%	18	0.53%	37	1.43%
Lake Sumter	Mathematics	411	1.85%	39	0.76%	39	0.83%	77	2.03%
North Florida	Mathematics	75	0.69%	8	0.34%	17	0.63%	26	1.55%
Florida Keys	Mathematics	161	1.56%	37	0.93%	9	0.33%	59	1.86%
MEAN	Mathematics	247	1.52%	70	1.24%	61	1.19%	79	2.14%
Gulf Coast	Physical Sciences	717	2.86%	201	2.20%	139	1.66%	86	1.77%
Polk	Physical Sciences	752	2.88%	296	2.74%	219	2.24%	157	2.43%
Pasco-Hernando	Physical Sciences	181	2.21%	223	3.07%	184	2.12%	110	2.30%
South Florida	Physical Sciences	467	3.34%	84	1.64%	97	2.35%	90	2.20%
St. Johns River	Physical Sciences	543	2.86%	103	1.90%	90	2.04%	61	1.97%
Lake City	Physical Sciences	348	2.23%	52	1.66%	34	1.66%	76	3.07%
Chipola	Physical Sciences	304	2.82%	68	1.73%	47	1.36%	33	1.28%
Lake Sumter	Physical Sciences	539	2.43%	78	1.51%	57	1.21%	47	1.24%
North Florida	Physical Sciences	274	2.52%	19	0.80%	30	1.11%	30	1.79%
Florida Keys	Physical Sciences	319	3.08%	124	3.10%	54	1.97%	65	2.05%
MEAN	Physical Sciences	444	2.74%	125	2.21%	95	1.87%	76	2.04%
Gulf Coast	Records	717	2.86%	201	2.20%	139	1.66%	86	1.77%
Polk	Records	752	2.88%	296	2.74%	219	2.24%	157	2.43%
Pasco-Hernando	Records	181	2.21%	223	3.07%	184	2.12%	110	2.30%
South Florida	Records	467	3.34%	84	1.64%	97	2.35%	90	2.20%
St. Johns River	Records	543	2.86%	103	1.90%	90	2.04%	61	1.97%
Lake City	Records	348	2.23%	52	1.66%	34	1.66%	76	3.07%
Chipola	Records	304	2.82%	68	1.73%	47	1.36%	33	1.28%
Lake Sumter	Records	539	2.43%	78	1.51%	57	1.21%	47	1.24%
North Florida	Records	274	2.52%	19	0.80%	30	1.11%	30	1.79%
Florida Keys	Records	319	3.08%	124	3.10%	54	1.97%	65	2.05%
MEAN	Records	444	2.74%	125	2.21%	95	1.87%	76	2.04%
Gulf Coast	Records	717	2.86%	201	2.20%	139	1.66%	86	1.77%
Polk	Records	752	2.88%	296	2.74%	219	2.24%	157	2.43%
Pasco-Hernando	Records	181	2.21%	223	3.07%	184	2.12%	110	2.30%
South Florida	Records	467	3.34%	84	1.64%	97	2.35%	90	2.20%
St. Johns River	Records	543	2.86%	103	1.90%	90	2.04%	61	1.97%
Lake City	Records	348	2.23%	52	1.66%	34	1.66%	76	3.07%
Chipola	Records	304	2.82%	68	1.73%	47	1.36%	33	1.28%
Lake Sumter	Records	539	2.43%	78	1.51%	57	1.21%	47	1.24%
North Florida	Records	274	2.52%	19	0.80%	30	1.11%	30	1.79%
Florida Keys	Records	319	3.08%	124	3.10%	54	1.97%	65	2.05%
MEAN	Records	444	2.74%	125	2.21%	95	1.87%	76	2.04%
Gulf Coast	Records	717	2.86%	201	2.20%	139	1.66%	86	1.77%
Polk	Records	752	2.88%	296	2.74%	219	2.24%	157	2.43%
Pasco-Hernando	Records	181	2.21%	223	3.07%	184	2.12%	110	2.30%
South Florida	Records	467	3.34%	84	1.64%	97	2.35%	90	2.20%
St. Johns River	Records	543	2.86%	103	1.90%	90	2.04%	61	1.97%
Lake City	Records	348	2.23%	52	1.66%	34	1.66%	76	3.07%
Chipola	Records	304	2.82%	68	1.73%	47	1.36%	33	1.28%
Lake Sumter	Records	539	2.43%	78	1.51%	57	1.21%	47	1.24%
North Florida	Records	274	2.52%	19	0.80%	30	1.11%	30	1.79%
Florida Keys	Records	319	3.08%	124	3.10%	54	1.97%	65	2.05%
MEAN	Records	444	2.74%	125	2.21%	95	1.87%	76	2.04%
Gulf Coast	Records	717	2.86%	201	2.20%	139	1.66%	86	1.77%
Polk	Records	752	2.88%	296	2.74%	219	2.24%	157	2.43%
Pasco-Hernando	Records	181	2.21%	223	3.07%	184	2.12%	110	2.30%
South Florida	Records	467	3.34%	84	1.64%	97	2.35%	90	2.20%
St. Johns River	Records	543	2.86%	103	1.90%	90	2.04%	61	1.97%
Lake City	Records	348	2.23%	52	1.66%	34	1.66%	76	3.07%
Chipola	Records	304	2.82%	68	1.73%	47	1.36%	33	1.28%
Lake Sumter	Records	539	2.43%	78	1.51%	57	1.21%	47	1.24%
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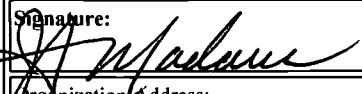
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